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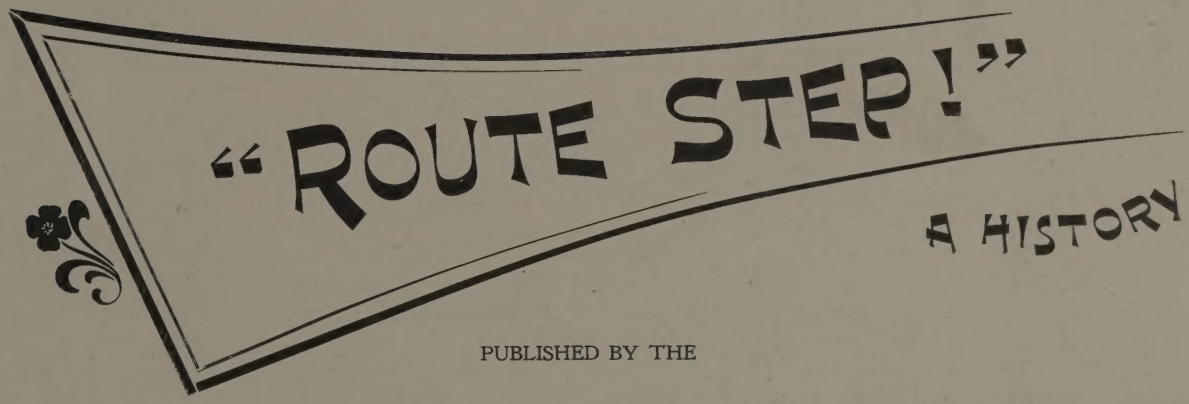
Souvenir Toledo Cadet Veteran Corps. 1896

WM. J. CONROY.

Greene Co.Room 977.1 Lucas
Toledo cadet veteran corps.
"Route step!"

Greene County District Library



PUBLISHED BY THE

Toledo Cadet Veteran Corps

Toledo, Ohio,

1896.

ENGRAVED, PRINTED AND BOUND BY
THE BLADE PRINTING AND PAPER COMPANY,
320, 322, 324 ST. CLAIR STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

OUR SOUVENIR PREFACE

IT was with no small degree of embarrassment that the committee undertook the work of preparing a history of the Toledo Cadets for publication in this Souvenir. Having no experience whatever in the field of literature, or even as compilers, we were well aware of the stupendous task before us, but as the work progressed, and obstacle after obstacle was overcome, the task became congenial, and as the interest deepened it became a pleasure instead of a burden.

The early history of the Toledo Cadets is somewhat obscure; no records could be found of any of the various companies, and our only source of information was from the newspaper files. The committee have spared neither pains nor expense to make the record complete and correct, yet many important events have of necessity been omitted, as the data was not obtainable.

The plan outlined by the committee at the outset was to give the complete military history of each and every member of the Cadet Veteran Corps, but the records from 1869 to 1877 have been destroyed, or at least could not be located, therefore that plan was abandoned and recourse had, as before stated, to the newspapers.

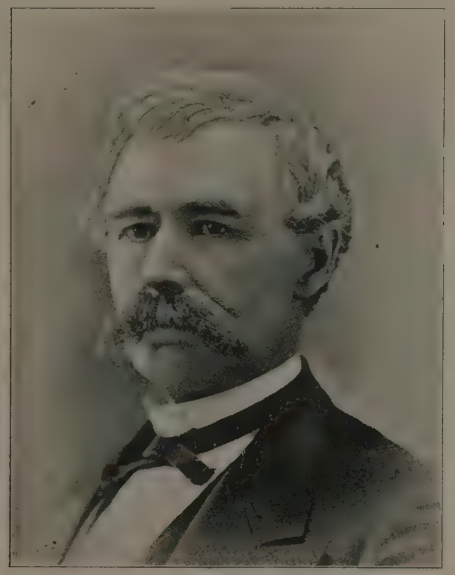
Our ancestor, General CHARLES W. HILL, organized the first company in 1856, to represent—as he said—the flower of his school, and well have they maintained that position. The Toledo Cadets have been and are to-day a credit and an honor to the city whose name they bear, and representatives from the company can be found at the top of the ladder in the various walks of life—both as citizens and as soldiers.

The committee desire to place on record their grateful thanks for courtesies extended to them in their hunt for data to the following parties: James W. Myers, Capt. W. V. McMaken, Lieut. Wm. H. Cook, Frank Lamkin, Vance Prather, County Auditor Chas. H. Jones, Capt. W. B. Marsey, Fred. Holliger, C. H. Moore, Van Loo & Trost and The Blade Printing & Paper Co. We also publicly thank the business firms who have so liberally aided us with their advertisements, and it is the wish of the committee that the members of the corps and their friends show their appreciation of this kindness by patronizing these firms whenever possible. And lastly

TO THE PATRIOTIC AND GENEROUS CITIZENS OF TOLEDO
WE MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATE
THIS SOUVENIR
OF THE TOLEDO CADET VETERAN CORPS.

TOLEDO, June, 1896.

W. H. SCHAEFER. E. W. GAGE.
D. A. HARROUN. O. B. LAW. } Committee.



Our Ancestor: GEN. CHAS. W. HILL.

Our Patron: JAMES W. MYERS.

Our Drill-master: CAPT. J. W. WHITE.

TOLEDO CADET VETERAN CORPS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

1856.

The first cadet company organized in Toledo was in 1856, and was called the High School Cadets. This was the company organized by Gen. Chas. W. Hill, president of the board of education at that time, and was composed wholly of pupils in the public schools who maintained a creditable standing therein. Gen. Hill had sole charge of their management, and devoted much time and labor to them. They were equipped with miniature wooden guns, with a musket-lock attachment, capable of snapping a cap.

At first, the uniform consisted of any dark sack coat and blue pants; but later, a grey suit with white cross belts, the coat being of the same pattern as in the first suit.

The commons in Lower-town afforded excellent opportunities for drilling, and there the boys went every Saturday, and were put through by Gen. Hill and Capt. Colton, the latter having become an expert drill-master. He soon relieved Gen. Hill, and assumed entire command of the company. With this excellent schooling Capt. Colton, on entering the army, was given a commission of second lieutenant.

The tactics then in use were S. H. Scott's, which provided that the gun should be carried in the left hand, and at the hip.

The smallest man in the company was Corporal Vince Emmick, being nearly as broad as he was high.

One year the boys went into camp at Sandusky for ten days, and were visited by nearly everyone within a radius of thirty miles of camp. In the company there was created a Corps of Honor. To be a member of this corps, the Cadet must show a per cent. of one hundred in scholarship and one hundred in deportment from his schoolteacher. The members of the Corps of Honor were known by a badge they were entitled to wear. It was from the corps that all the officers of the company were selected. No member could become an officer unless he was one of the corps, and should an officer fall below the standard required, he was immediately reduced to the ranks.

July 29, 1856, the company made a trip to Detroit on the steamer "Arrow." They were escorted from the boat by detachments of the Detroit Light Guards and Juvenile Washington Lancers to the armory of the former, where they were received and welcomed by the mayor of the city. Quarters were supplied at the Michigan Exchange Hotel, where the boys remained till August 1. During their stay in Detroit they received many expressions of interest and respect from the authorities, press and citizens. Accompanied by the mayor and other citizens, they visited Windsor, Canada, where they were kindly received by the people of that town.

On the return from Detroit, the Cadets, through their captain, H. C. Colton, presented to Gen. Hill a silver cup in expression of their appreciation of his kindness and attention to the company.

Through the untiring efforts of Gen. Hill, the organization was maintained until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. At that time their roster showed 87 names, nearly one half of whom gave to their country the benefit of their military education by volunteering their services in the army and navy of the Union.

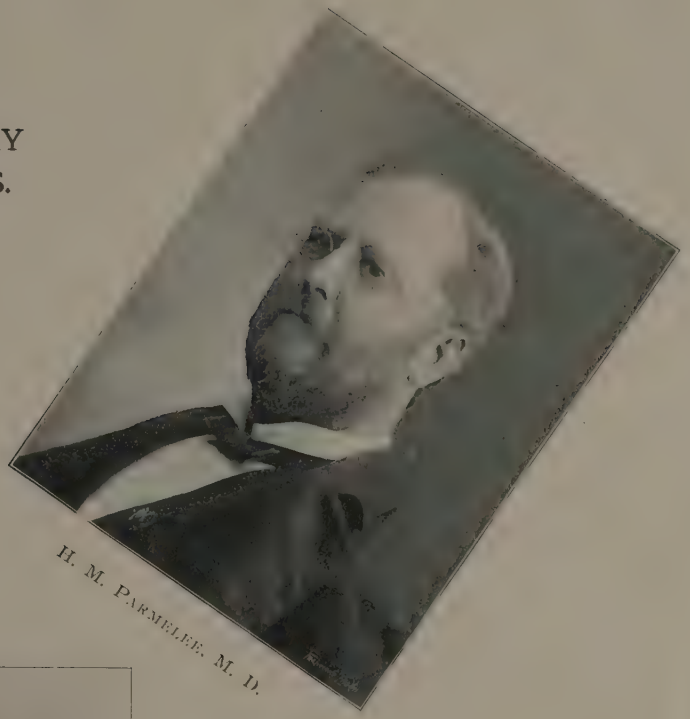
1861.

The following is a roster and roll of the company at the time the Rebellion broke out. The list also shows which members of the company enlisted in the nation's service, and the capacity of same:

Hamilton C. Colton, Captain. (2d Lieutenant 84th O. V. I.)
Avery S. Hill, 1st Lieutenant.
John A. Waite, 3d Lieutenant. (84th O. V. I.)
George Haskell, 2d Lieutenant.
Charles N. Stevens. (Lieutenant, 128th O. V. I.)

OUR HONORARY MEMBERS.

S. F. Forbes, M. D.



H. M. Parmelee, M. D.

Capt. W. V. McMaken.

HENRY SCHAEFER. WM. H. SCHAEFER.

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JOHNSON BRO'S.

PORCELAIN AND IRON STONE WARE

of which we carry in stock at all times a complete assortment of their LATEST shapes and decorations both in decorated and plain white.

204 and 206 SUMMIT STREET,
203 and 205 WATER STREET, } Toledo, Ohio.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE

- 614 -

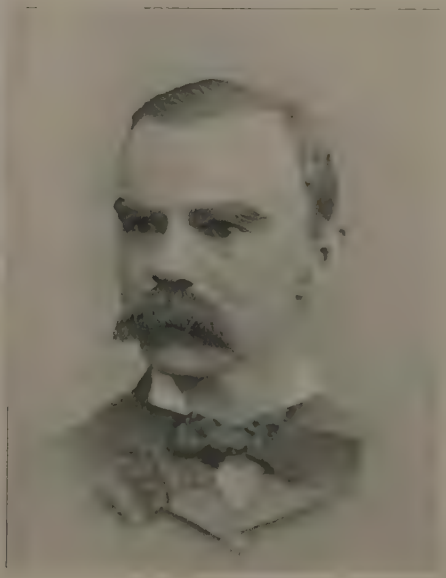
OUR HONORED DEAD.

CHARLES CHAPIN.
Died May 12, 1875.

REV. H. M. BACON.
Died March 9, 1895.

CHRISTOPHER O'BRIEN.
Died August 31, 1877.

GEN. J. B. STEEDMAN.
Died October 18, 1883.



COL. G. B. SMITH.
Died APRIL 18, 1895.

John Corlett, Lieutenant.
John G. Avery. (14th O. V. I. Lieutenant-Col. 16th Reg. O. N. G.)
Anderson, Frank W.
Boos, Wm. H.
Brownlee, James. (14th and 84th O.V. I.)
Backus, Wm. W.
Bond, Charles P.
Bond, William. (67th and 14th O.V. I. and 7th U. S. A.)
Bliven, Robert. (U. S. Navy.)
Bassett, Ed. A. (130th O. V. I.)
Brooks, Charles L. (130th O. V. I.)
Browne, Ed. F. (Navy, 19th Bat. and 1st U. S. Art.)
Blakely, Bert.
Breyman, George.
Brown, Egbert. (189th O. V. I.)
Breed, Cyrus W. (U. S. Navy.)
Brigham, Stanley F.
Breed, George.
Brown, George. (84th and 14th O.V.I.)
Chesbro, Charles P. (25th N. J. V. I.)
Curtis, Theodore. (Captain 67th O. V. I. and Brevet Major.)
Collins, Holdridge.
Collins, Woolsey.
Cuddy, William. (14th O. V. I., 1st Lieut. Walbridge L. G. O. N. G.)
Commager, Frank Y. (Army and Navy.)
Commager, David H. (Lieutenant 184th O. V. I.)
Colton, Alpheus F.
Colby, George F.
Dodd, E. S. (Lieutenant 14th O. V. I.)
Dorr, Milton.
Dunham, Sumner.
Emmick, Vincent J. (84th and 130th O. V. I.)
Freeman, Gus.
Farley, G. E. (14th O. V. I.)
Hamlin, Ed. (130th O. V. I.)
Hamlin, Fred (130th O. V. I.)
Herrick, F. Cooper (Bat. H., 1st O. V. L. A.)
Haskell, Fred. (130th O. V. I.)
Holloway, Alvin.
Hazlett, George. (14th and 67th O. V. I. and 13th U. S. Inf.)
Jones, Nathan. (5th N. Y. V. I.)
Jones, Charles H. (14th O. V. I.)
Kirk, Walter B. (Lieutenant 14th O. V. I.)
Kraus, Max.
Kraus, Otto.
Ketcham, John B. 2d.
Laughlin, James H.
Lounsberry, Levi. (14th O. V. I.)
Lloyd, E. S.
McKee, John M.
Mertz, Charles.
McLeary, Ed.
Millard, Charles.
Pike, Albert.
Parmelee, William E., Jr. (Lieutenant Bat. H., 1st O. V. L. A.)
Potter, Emory D., Jr.
Roemer, Henry G. (14th and 182d O. V. I.)
Raymond, J. Morton. (Lieutenant 21st Ohio Bat.)
Russell, Jerome H.
Rich, Henry.
Redding, Alex.
Saltonstall, Dudley E.
Scott, Albert E. (Bat. H. 1st O. V. L. A.)
Saltonstall, J. W.
Stebbins, Charles.
Spencer, Charles L.
Scott, Isaiah.
Shephard, Charles G.
Southard, Thomas J.
Stevens, Frederick. (130th O. V. I.)
Steedman, Louis. (Lieutenant.)
Stephan, Jo.
Scott, Charles B.
Thomas, Jerome B. (Lieutenant 195th O. V. I.)
Waite, C. C.
Waite, Ed F.
Wenning, Louis.
Wittich, Charles.
Waggoner, Ralph H. (130th O. V. I.)
Walbridge, W. Hunt (84th O. V. I.)
Walbridge, Dudley.

May 27, 1861, the Toledo Zouave Cadets were organized with sixty-five members, but was not maintained for any length of time, as nearly all the members went into the army.

1869.

In 1869 a secret organization, calling themselves the "Lone Star Club," and composed of Wm. McMaken, Randolph H. Miner, Fred J. Reynolds, V. W. Granger, Jr., Lou Hubbard, Howard Smith and Leo Miner, all members of the public schools, were holding weekly meetings over Miner's drug store on lower Summit Street. The idea of organizing a Cadet Company similar to the High School Cadets of '56 became the question of the day with the Club. After several evenings' discussion, the question was unanimously adopted, and one Saturday afternoon in the summer of 1869, in Squire McMaken's yard on Summit Street, near Locust, witnessed the origin of what to-day is the Toledo Cadets.

The company, as organized, was known as the "Red Caps," and was

OUR HONORED DEAD.

R. K. Rundell.
Died October 10, 1889.

Frank Datesman.
Died March 10, 1891.

Bruce E. Maxon.
Died September 6, 1892.

J. N. Schmidt.
Died March 30, 1895.

Chas. C. Gridley.
Died March 6, 1896.

L. H. ROHR.

S. ROHR.

You must have shoes!
Whether that demon war is stalking through the land, or sweet peace is shedding its sunlight over mead and dale.

"Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!
The boys are marching"

—TO—

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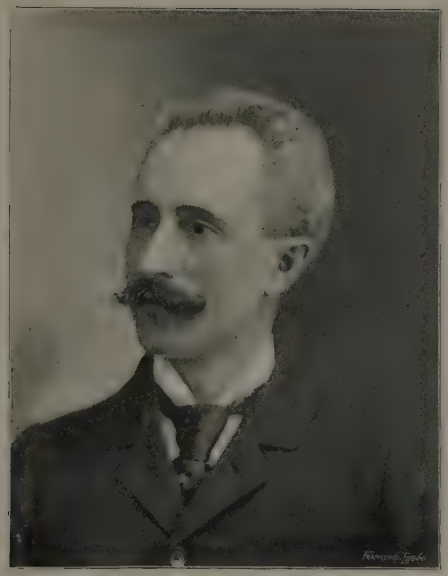
Where they find a perfect fit in all grades.

At 404 Adams Street you can always find just what you want in footgear for both maid and man.

F. W. ROHR.

F. P. ROHR.



Sr. Vice Commander: W. F. Van Loo.

Commander: Wm. R. Worts.

Jr. Vice Commander: W. P. Kohler.

Secretary: W. H. Schaefer.

Treasurer: E. W. Gage.

composed of the following: W. V. McMaken, Randolph H. Miner, Fred J. Reynolds, V. W. Granger, Jr., Lou Hubbard, Leo Miner, Howard Smith, D. A. Harroun, D. C. Linn, Otto Landman, John Homberger, Geo. Martin, and Wm. F. Mack.

The uniforms consisted of red caps of domestic manufacture.

The first guns used by the Red Caps were laths procured from the lumber-yard of David Smith. After two or three drills with these laths, guns were fashioned from pieces of board by Will Jackson. These were very good imitations, and very materially aided in the Manual of Arms.

1870.

Early in 1870 the idea presented itself of enlarging the organization. With this end in view, a subscription paper was placed in the hands of R. H. Miner, W. V. McMaken and Lou Hubbard, who started down to the docks, the then business part of the city.

Mr. Carlos Colton was the first person to whom the paper was presented, and he immediately subscribed $1.00; other amounts realized the boys $19.00. With this amount the boys called on Gen. Hill, and made arrangements to purchase the guns of the old High School Cadets.

From Gen. Hill they secured eighty or ninety guns. The idea of carrying one of these guns put so much enthusiasm into the young boys about town, that it was but a very short time when the company became so large that a battalion was formed.

Geo. Crampton was elected major, V. W. Granger, Jr., captain of Co. A, and W. V. McMaken captain of Co. B. Major Crampton served only a few weeks when he resigned, and Mel Dyer was elected major.

Drills were held on the lawn of the Dyer residence, corner Superior and Magnolia streets, until the battalion mustered more than could be accommodated. Then the drills were held on the lawn of the Hoag residence on lower Summit Street, until the cold weather set in.

During the winter the interest waned. Several members resigned, among whom was Major Dyer, who moved from the city.

1871.

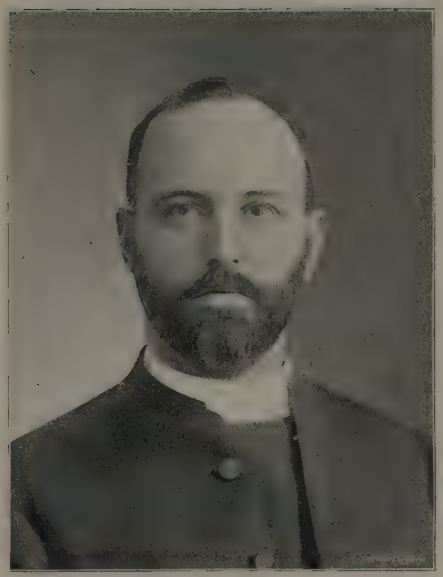
In the spring of 1871 a reorganization took place, resulting in the formation of one company, with V. W. Granger, Jr., captain, W. V. McMaken first lieutenant, and Randolph Miner second lieutenant.

During the summer drills were held on the lawn of the Lloyd residence, corner of Buffalo and Summit streets. The company progressed, and was encouraged by the offer of a room in the old Freer-stone building, corner Summit and Monroe streets, over the stores of Lloyd, Daniels and Dennison. The offer was accepted, and in the spring of 1872 the interest materially increased, the boys appearing every drill night in uniforms which consisted of dark citizens' clothes and naval-shaped blue caps. But a complete uniform was needed, and efforts were started to procure the same. To secure these uniforms, money was needed, and with this fact in view a subscription paper was started, and first presented to Capt. J. W. White, then the county recorder, who started the list with $5.00. He then accompanied the boys through the court-house. The result was $25.00. Other subscriptions enabled the boys to get their first uniforms. With the money thus raised, the company purchased of Luce, Chapin & Blass, some blue flannel. This was taken out to Mr. Albert Vermaas at West Toledo, who measured the boys and cut the goods. A certain number would go out Saturday, get measured, and the next Saturday another trip resulted in their receiving the cloth cut and ready to be made up. This was taken to their homes, and the mothers did the rest. White tape was used for the stripe on the pants. May 30th the suits were ready, and the Cadets made their first appearance in parade with the G. A. R. Posts, and were accorded the right of the column in the procession.

This is when Capt. White became interested in the company. At that time he was captain of the Toledo Light Guards, but said he would help the company in the drilling, and also secured the aid of his lieutenant, E. S. Morse.

The trip to Sylvania was one long to be remembered. Capt. White being brought up in this village, it was natural that its people wanted to see "Tite's" soldier-boys. From the number assembled one would have thought it was a national holiday. They came from Ottawa Lake, Liberty

Trustee: W. H. Fisher.



Chaplain: Rev. Chas. Scadding.

Surgeon: J. D. Howe, M. D.

Trustee: F. H. Tanner.

Sentinel: Victor Saltonstal.

C. H. Durian.

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O. B. Law.

N. B. St. John.

Centre, Bugtown, Fitch's Corners and Matamora. After giving an exhibition drill lasting for an hour and a half, the company was served with an excellent dinner. When leaving for home, the people gave three cheers for Capt. White and his Cadets.

June 26, the company gave a moonlight ride on the steamer "Reindeer," with music by Milverstedt's Union Silver Band.

July 4th, company at Monroe, Mich. "St. Denis," the Monroe correspondent of the *Blade*, compliments the boys very highly, and states that they more than surprised the veterans who were holding a reunion in that city.

MYERS CADETS.

With the interest taken by Capt. White, and through the efforts of several citizens, the board of police commissioners about this time granted the company the use of the drill-room of the police station.

Here the company drilled as the Toledo Cadets until June 3, 1873, when, impressed with the excellence of this juvenile company, and anticipating the possibilities of greater usefulness and prominence, assisted by thorough attention to detail in dress and accoutrement, Mr. James W. Myers identified himself with the command.

On this day, June 3, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the name of these Cadets be changed to the Myers Cadets of Toledo, in honor of one of our most distinguished citizens, James W. Myers.

(Signed) W. V. McMAKEN,
Capt. of the Toledo Cadets.

A liberal commission by Mr. Myers to the established firms of New York clothiers, Devlin & Co., and Baker & McKenney, manufacturers of and dealers in military goods, together with an order on the Adjutant General of our commonwealth for the necessary ordnance (Mr. Myers assuming the responsibility of the care and seasonable return of the latter to the Capitol), enabled these soldiers in embryo to become regularly and imposingly equipped with all that was required for dress occasions at home and abroad.

Mr. Myers' directorship continued until the hundredth anniversary of our country, when the revolutionary conduct of the minority of the rank and file, actuated by a sense of ingratitude for what had been accomplished, advanced adverse judgment upon their benefactor in the disappointment of failure to realize financial support from Toledo's citizens for the purpose of attending the Centennial observance at Philadelphia.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart: Some seem not to have that memory."

Reflecting upon the fallacy of such action, some of these insubordinates repented; others were contented to remain in disgrace.

THE DRUM CORPS.

Realizing the advantages of additional facilities towards perfecting the organization, making it independent of aid from similar bodies, Mr. Myer communicated with a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of the city of New York, for the immediate engagement of a competent instructor on the snare-drum.

Sergt. J. W. McKeever, of said regiment's drum corps, was detailed for

E. Breyman.

L. W. Wachenheimer.

C. S. Paine.

H. R. Klauser.

W. F. Mack.

H. Schaefer.

W. E. CAWOOD,

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JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

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FINE WATCHES

FINE JEWELRY

WALTER E. CAWOOD.

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All Defects of Vision Fitted With Proper Glasses.

ESTABLISHED 1886. TOLEDO, O.

25 Years' Experience as a Practical Workman.

BADGES, CLASS PINS, JEWELS.

F. C. Tanner.

E. E. Kirk.

H. G. Gassaway.

M. Houk.

J B. Breyman.

J. M. Rutherford.

that position, and soon thereafter reported to Mr. Myers at the "Oliver House" in our city.

Parenthetically, it may be of interest to refer to our manifest surprise in not finding a much self-opinionated, full-uniformed official, in the Sergeant, step off the cars, instead of the unpretentious, civilian-dressed individual—in fact, unrecognized until he presented his credentials. Intuition should have taught us the "Seventh's" methods would have been entirely contradictory in exhibiting any ostentation under such conditions. Sergt. McKeever exemplified the correct selection of the drum-major of the New York regiment, and in reasonable time had our drum corps fully instructed in the army duty and various street beats.

The exhibitions given during the visits of the company to Chicago and Detroit demonstrated to the initiated in such usages that no drum corps, taken collectively, in the western country, connected with unattached or State troops, was prepared to equal the Cadet corps.

Tattoo and reveille were executed with all the precision of a veteran body. It was an estimable adjunct to our organization.

Roster of the Company.

James W. Myers, Director. Capt. J. W. White, Acting Director.
Captain, R. H. Miner.
First Lieutenant, F. E. Cole.
Second Lieutenant, W. R. Worts.
Third Lieutenant, J. A. Livermore.
Drum Major, Leo Miner.

SERGEANTS.

Color, H. Fontaine. 3d J. Breyman.
1st W. H. Cook. 4th J. Sturgeon.
2d H. Phillips. 5th C. Burdick.

CORPORALS.

1st F. H. Tanner. 5th H. Warren.
2d J. Norton. 6th F. Wachter.
3d E. Hitchcock. 7th R. Saltonstall.
4th H. Ruggles. 8th O. Landman.

PIONEERS.

E. Hoffner. W. Mackelvey.
G. Platfoot. J. Rutherford.

MARKERS.

L. Wachenheimer. G. Waite.
Louis Wachenheimer.

PRIVATES.

L. Berdan. Geo. Martin.
J. Chapin. E. Kirk.
E. N. Cole. E. Locke.
Bert Cole. J. McCauley.
W. Cawood. G. McCauley.
B. F. Forbes. T. S. Treadwell.
G. Gassaway. W. Mack.
A. Gassaway. R. Moore.
J. A. Granger. G. Mackelvey.
E. H. Gerber. C. McCune.
J. Homberger. S. McCune.
F. Weed. C. Murphy.
M. Pomeroy. D. Norton.
V. Saltonstall. Gus Parsons.
F. C. Tanner. A. Tanner.
A. R. Todd. Ed. Tollman.
L. Winnai. P. Waite.
S. S. West.

CADET BAND.

Leader, J. A. Demuth.
President, Thomas Van Aarle.
Vice President, Steph. Braun.
Secretary, H. Hume.
Treasurer, Jos. Beck.

MEMBERS.

J. A. Demuth. H. Braker.
C. F. Wood. F. A. VanAarle.
H. Hume. Thos. Van Aarle.
J. H. Schlagheck. B. Schlagheck.
Steph. Braun. J. Dirkman.
Wm. Schlagheck. J. Beck.
J. Wenzel. J. Braner.
H. Schlagheck. Tony Leon.
Herm. Schlagheck.

DRUM CORPS.

Drum Major, Leo Miner.
First Sergeant, Clen. Norton.

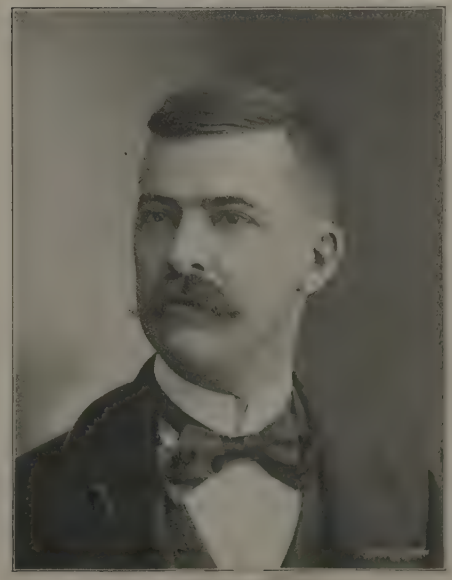
W. E. Cawood.

P. Hone.

D. B. Burgert.

R. B. Moore.

E. J. Scott.



A. Gassaway.

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Established 1862.

W. J. CHASE, Proprietor.

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ARE THE BEST. Ask for them of your dealer, and insist upon having them.

Why do I look so nice on Dress Parade?

Ask the

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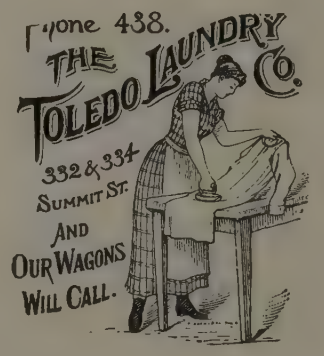

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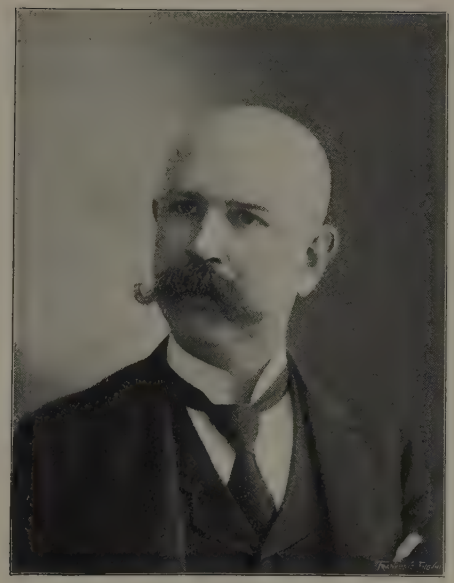


D. Norton.

J. A. Faskins.

H. M. Chapman.

W. H. Atwill.

F. W. Lamb.

Second Sergeant, P. J. Carney.
First Corporal, W. H. Saltonstall.
Second Corporal, Frank Lamkin.

MEMBERS.

Wm. Woodruff.	Louis Welker.
Jeddie St. John.	Tom Mayhew.
W. F. Van Loo.	Chas. Peckham.
Rudolph Landman.	Joseph Keip.
Frank Ketcham.	Wm. Yeager.
Arthur Ross.	Dennison Smith.
J. P. Weed.	Ed. Reed.
C. O. Bassett.	

A Few of the By-Laws of the Myers Cadets.

ARTICLE I.

This company shall consist of boys belonging to the public schools of Toledo, and shall be under the control and management of James W. Myers, Director, and J. W. White, Acting Director, with power to act individually.

ARTICLE III.

This company shall neither meet nor turn out, except when ordered and attended by the Acting Director; and the same rule shall apply to detachments of the company. The arms, instruments, or equipments, are not to be used or loaned except in the service of the company.

ARTICLE VIII.

No person shall be enrolled as a member of this company without the consent of his parents, or guardian, and a certificate from his teacher as to his deportment and school-membership, and the approval of one or both of the Directors.

ARTICLE IX.

Sergeants and Corporals shall be appointed by the Acting Director, on the day of the annual election, or within one week thereafter. All other officers shall be elected by ballot; but no person shall be eligible to any office, or retain office, who is not a member of the "Corps of Honor."

ARTICLE X.

Whenever any member of this company shall stand free and clear of all just charges for absence, bad conduct, neglect of duty, or disrespect, for thirty days consecutively, he shall be enrolled, by order of the Acting Director, in the "Corps of Honor," and continue so enrolled so long as he continues thus free and clear.

ARTICLE XI.

Members of the "Corps of Honor" will wear the prescribed decoration on the left breast, when on parade, as a testimonial bestowed by the Acting Director, for good conduct and the faithful performance of every duty.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every member of the "Corps of Honor" whose conduct at any time shall fall below the standard required for admission to said "Corps," shall be forthwith suspended from the "Corps of Honor," and shall surrender his badge to the Acting Director, or officer in command. He shall at the same time be suspended (from office, if an officer), and, if the case is one of flagrant misconduct, he shall be dismissed from the company.

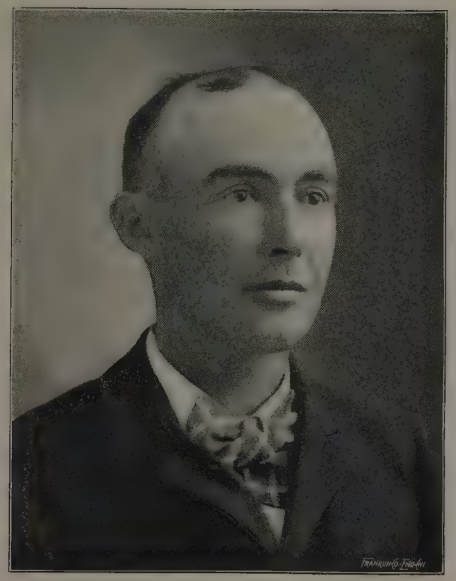
ARTICLE XVI.

Members of the company are not permitted to frequent saloons, use intoxicating beverages, or tobacco in any form, or make use of profane or obscene language; but are required on all occasions to be respectful and gentlemanly.

1873.

On the Fourth of July the company went to Adrian, accompanied by Milverstedt's Union Silver Band. At this time there were fifty-eight names on the roster, fifty-three of whom went on this trip. The officers were: W. V. McMaken, captain; R. H. Miner, first lieutenant; J. A. Livermore, second lieutenant; Ed. Cole, third lieutenant.

The new uniforms of the Myers Cadets were received October 14. The first public appearance of the company in these uniforms was on Thursday, October 16, when, together with the Zouaves and the fire department, they were reviewed by the Army of the Tennessee, which was holding a reunion in the city. The company turned out fifty-eight strong, and gave an exhibition drill in the court-house square after the review. Those on the balcony of the Boody House witnessing the review were: President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, Belknap, Logan, Hayes, Buckland and Babcock, Gov. Noyes, Admiral Worden and Captain Philips.



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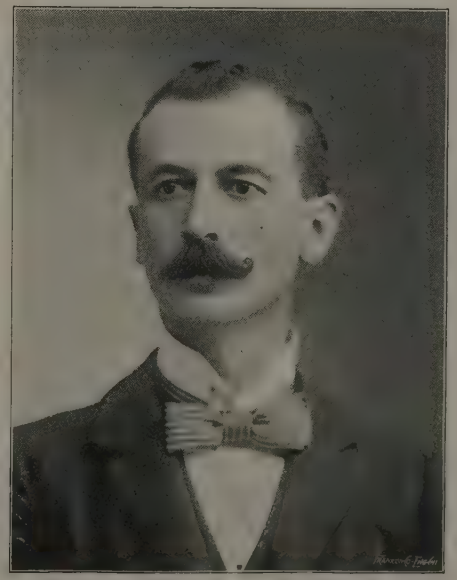
F. W. Wachter.

H. G. Gerber.

H. J. Philipps.



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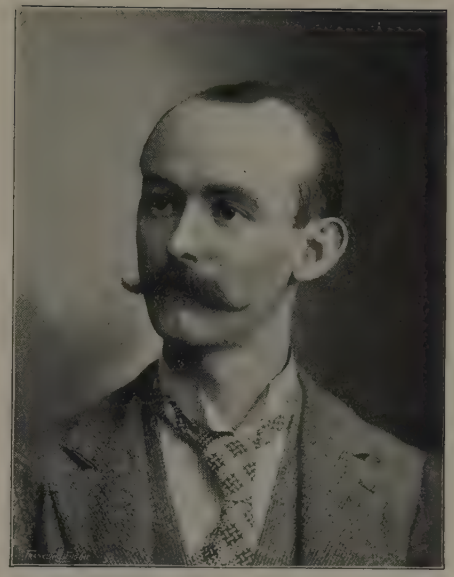
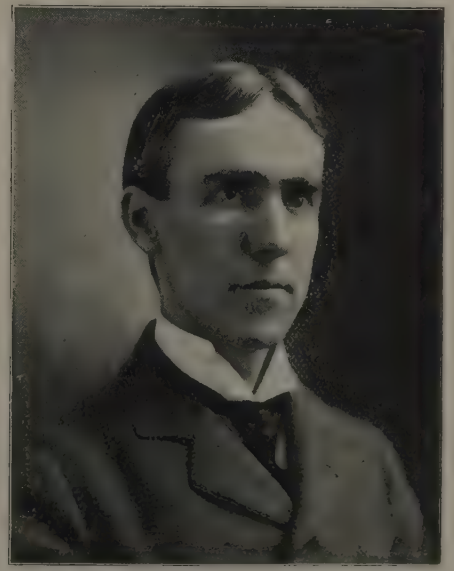


G. S. Waite.

O. Landman.

R. V. Hodge.



S. P. Jermain.

A. C. Swain.

1874.

Inauguration of Governor Allen.

To attend this ceremony, January 12, would take the Cadets from their duties in the public schools two days, and the teachers not having authority to excuse them, the board of education was petitioned and called a special meeting for Saturday afternoon, January 10th, when Maj. Dodd offered the following :

"That the rule requiring attendance applicable to the Myers Cadets be suspended, and the permission of this board be given to the scholars of the several public schools of this city who are members of the Myers Cadets, to absent themselves from school Monday and Tuesday, January 12th and 13th."

The call for the ayes and noes resulted : Ayes, Dodd, Hill, McGreevy and Pilliod ; noes, Cone and Wilkin.

Saturday night the company received orders to report at the armory Monday morning at six o'clock, each man to bring a lunch.

A squad of Toledo police and the City Band were engaged to accompany the Cadets on this trip. Seventy-four Cadets reported bright and early at the appointed time, and, after Capt. White had said "those few words," took up the march to the Pennsylvania Depot, where special coaches had been engaged.

The train started on time, and by not stopping for dinner was to reach Columbus about two o'clock, or nearly an hour before the time set for the starting of the procession; but owing to several vexatious delays, Columbus was not reached till nearly three o'clock.

We were afraid our efforts were lost, but it was not so. In the arrangements we had been assigned the post of honor, the right of the line ; but after holding the procession nearly an hour, changes were made, and a start was made just as we came in sight. Some one yelled, "Here they come!" and an aid informed the grand marshal, who ordered a halt, and as we came up were given the extreme left, and the column once more started. After the parade we were marched to the hall of Messrs. Reed, Jones & Co., which we used for an armory.

Subsistence had been provided for us at the Neil House, and through the kindness of R. C. Thompson, the Senate Chamber had been secured for the night, headquarters having been previously established in the same place.

At nine o'clock next morning we attempted to give an exhibition drill on the street in front of the Capitol, but the crowd became so dense that permission was obtained and we marched into the Capitol grounds. These grounds were soon filled with eager spectators, but our Toledo police soon had a space cleared, and, if you remember, they kept it cleared, when a drill was put up that caused Capt. White to send home the following telegram : "The Myers Cadets have captured the town." Drum-Major Leo Miner received many compliments on the style in which he led the band.

After the drill we were received by Gov. Allen, Judge Potter and others. The Governor made quite an address, in which he complimented us very highly.

We then visited the Penitentiary, and witnessed the prisoners going to dinner. From here we went to the hotel for dinner, after which we started for home, where we arrived at eleven o'clock.

May 8th. Received invitation from Cleveland to visit Cleveland and be the guests of the Grays Fourth of July. The invitation, coming as it did from one of the oldest military organizations in the country, was considered very flattering. The invitation could not be accepted, as the Adrian Light Guards were to be the guests of the Cadets on that day.

May 23d. Board of Police Commissioners refused the further use of the police station drill-room to the militia of the city.

Early in 1874 Capt. McMaken received appointment to West Point, and left Toledo in May. May 29th he sent the boys a telegram that he had successfully passed the examination.

May 30th. Cadets under Lieut. R. H. Miner, the Drum Corps and Cadet Band turned out with the G. A. R.

June 28th. Myers Cadets elected the following officers : Captain, R. H. Miner, vice McMaken resigned ; first lieutenant, F. E. Cole ; second lieutenant, W. R. Worts ; third lieutenant, John A. Livermore.

July 4th. The company had as their guests the Adrian Light Guards, or Company D, First Regiment Michigan Militia, who arrived in the city the night of the 3d at 5:35 and were met

S. E. Law.

W. E. Eckels.

O. Hohly.

W. A. Brown.

L. H. Rohr.

G. B. Lownsbury.

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at the depot by the Cadets, Cadet Band and Drum Corps. The Light Guards were escorted to a room on Summit street where arms were stacked, then to the Oliver House, which was at their command while in the city. In the evening they were entertained at the opera-house.

July 4th at 9:30 A. M. the Light Guards, Myers Cadets, Walbridge Zouaves and Toledo Fire Department, preceded by the Cadet Band, Drum Crops and detachment of police, formed a procession and paraded the principal streets. In the afternoon an exhibition drill was given at the corner of Madison and Fifteenth streets by the Adrians, Cadets, Zouaves and Drum Corps, after which the Guards were entertained in various ways until 8:30 in the evening, when they were escorted to the depot.

The Adrian *Times* gives a lengthy account of the entertainment furnished the Guards, and after remembering Mr. Myers, Capts. White and Paddock and others, it thus refers to the ladies:

"We should do injustice if we failed to mention Mrs. Captain White, her mother, the Misses Sibley, and other ladies of Toledo, for courtesies shown the lady friends of the Guards at the Oliver House and elsewhere."

August 22. Cadets, drum corps and band in the procession of the different societies in attendance at the Turnfest held in this city.

Tuesday morning, September 1st, the Cadets, band and drum corps left for Cincinnati to participate in the festivities of opening the Cincinnati Exposition. Lunch was served on the train shortly after leaving Lima at ten o'clock, and again after leaving Dayton at 1:30.

At Dayton some of the officers from the Soldiers' Home were at the train, and extended to Capts. White and Paddock an invitation for the company to visit Dayton and the Home on their return from Cincinnati.

On arriving at Cincinnati the Cadets were very tired and glad to leave the train. Their spirits were revived, however, by the reception accorded them. They were welcomed by the Mayor, First Battalion O. V. M., Chairman Committee on Arrangements, with the Military Reception Committee, and dense crowds of people. From the depot the Cadets were escorted up town, and all along the line of march they had a grand ovation. When the Gibson House was reached they were received by Gov. Allen. Mayor Johnson made a short address, and then joined the boys in their march to headquarters, the Burnett House, where another ovation awaited them.

In the procession next day the Cadets were assigned the post of honor at the right of the column. Although the line of march was a little over six miles, the boys stood it all right, and were seemingly just as fresh where Gov. Allen reviewed the procession as when it started.

After the review the parade was dismissed and the Cadets escorted the Governor and other celebrities to the Exposition building, when the exercises of the day took place. In the procession, it will be remembered that the company in the rear of the Cadets were headed by their band. Now this band would start up just as soon as the Cadet band did, and would play some piece that would throw the Cadets out of step. Word was sent back to the captain of the company to desist, but having paid no attention to the request, Capt. White ordered the drum-major to wheel the drum corps to the rear of the company and in front of that band, and when it started up again to pound h—l out of those drums. This had the desired effect, for the Cadets were soon nearly a square ahead of the balance of the procession, and not disturbed by that band.

The invitation to visit the Soldiers' Home having been accepted, the band, drum corps and Cadets left the train at Dayton and were met by officers of the Home. After stacking arms and a ten-minutes rest, dinner was served in the large dining-room. An exhibition drill in the afternoon, including the blindfold drill, was received by the old soldiers amid great applause. A hot-air balloon was sent up, on which was a card with the inscription, "Myers Cadets visited the Soldiers' Home, September 3d, 1874. Drill and parade fine." When last seen, the balloon was sailing toward Cincinnati. At dress parade the Vets were simply astounded at the manner the "little fellows" went through the various movements. After supper an impromptu concert was held in Music Hall, the boys being chief contributors. Charley Bassett of the drum corps delighted the audience with selections on the piano. The comic

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G. H. Cole.

H. Saunders.

F. E. Cole.

W. G. Root.

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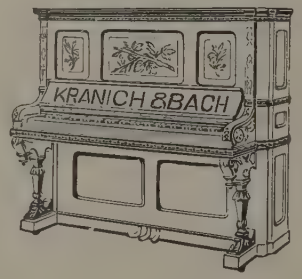

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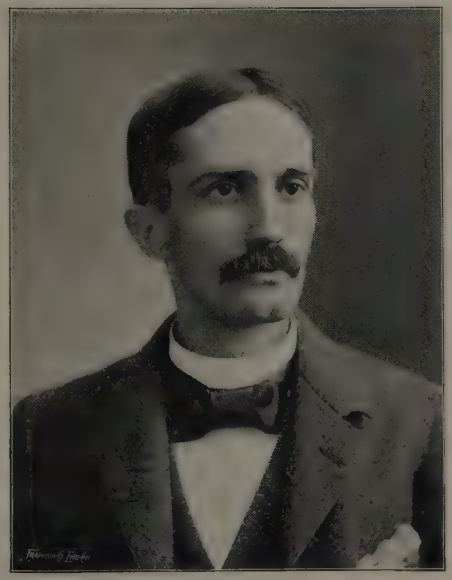


F. P. Morris.

F. Lamkin.

J. B. Vincent.

W. H. Beeman.

F. N. Wilson.

F. W. Bement.

singing of Tony Leon of the band was a grand success, while his drumming raised the enthusiasm to the highest pitch. The dancing of Pat Carney tickled the Vets immensely, while the singing of the "Little Brown Jug" by Master Georgie Waite capped the climax, and the Vets broke out with loud and prolonged cheering.

After an address from Col. Brown, the Governor of the Home, in which he thanked the boys for the entertainment they had afforded the inmates, the festivities closed.

On the return to the depot, a committee met the boys and invited them to a lawn fête in progress in the park. Having an hour's time, the invitation was accepted, and a right royal time was had. After leaving the Home Capt. White wanted to know where all those muskmelons came from, it being noticed that each man had one or two under his coat, and Bones had the water-pail full.

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1875.

The Cadets, including band and drum corps were the guests in Detroit of the Pelouze Cadets. On arriving in Detroit they were received in true military style by Companies A and B of the Pelouze Cadets, and were escorted to the State Armory, where Companies C and D of the Pelouze Battalion and a company of High School Cadets received them.

A grand military procession followed, in which the Myers Cadets were assigned the right of the column. As in all other parades, the Cadets were the center of attraction, and continually received ovations from the crowds that thronged the streets on the line of march.

After the parade, the Cadets were taken charge of by their hosts, and conveyed to their private residences for dinner. The afternoon was spent in sightseeing.

In the evening a reception to the Myers Cadets by the Corps was given at the opera-house. Gov. Bagley made the opening welcome address, and after paying a high tribute to the boys, concluded by saying that it had been left to the Myers Cadets of Toledo, the Pelouze and High School Cadets of Detroit, to furnish the city with the only decent celebration of Washington's Birthday that she had ever had.

On behalf of the board of directors of the Pelouze Cadets, Col. S. Larned welcomed the Cadets to Detroit, and paid Mr. Myers a compliment for what he had done for the young soldiers.

The call for Mr. Myers failed to bring him to his feet, and the Hon. Frank Hurd responded for Toledo and the Cadets.

The Pelouze Cadets then marched on the stage and sang the following greeting, words by Fred J. Thomas and music by E. C. Gore:

Rouse, comrades, rouse, and give a welcome greeting
To these our friends, who come from afar;
Rest on our arms, and still the drum's loud beating,
Brothers in peace and comrades in war.

(CHORUS.)

We are Wolverines,
We are Wolverines,
Heartily the Buckeye boys we welcome to these scenes.
We are Wolverines,
We are Wolverines,
Buckeye boys, you're welcome to this festal scene.

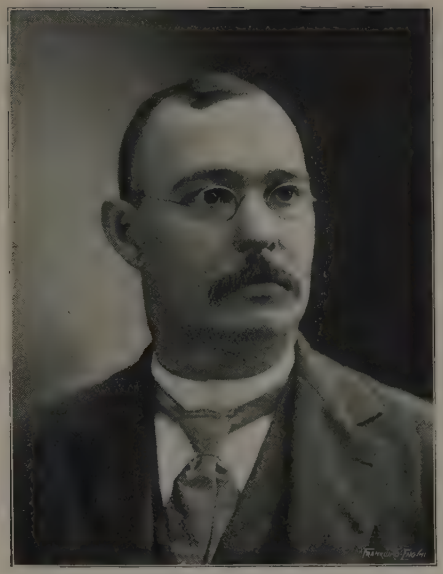
All emulate the savior of our nation:
His life—his name in melody sing:
His natal-day, and our confederation,
And to his mem'ry our peans now ring.

Sing not of war, where all is peace and pleasure;
Joined heart and hand, our voices shall blend,
Beauty and grace fill up our festal measure;
And to our welcome their charm shall lend.

Commencing May 12th, 1875, a soldiers' reunion was held in Chicago and lasted four days. A prize drill for an elegant banner was one of the features, and a great many military organizations were invited to participate. The committee on invitation had heard of the Myers Cadets, and they were invited. But the people generally in that location had never heard of them; for when the Chicago daily papers announced that the Myers Cadets had been invited and had accepted the invitation, the common expression was, "Who are the Myers Cadets?" But after the first night in the city they were forcibly answered.

Tuesday morning, May 11th, the Cadets, fifty strong, drum corps of twelve

F. C. Weed.



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pieces, Great Western Band of Sandusky, fourteen pieces, left for Chicago, where they arrived in due time and were marched to the Exposition Building, which was to be their headquarters. But the committee not expecting so large a company, the quarters were not large enough, and after the first night other and more comfortable ones were secured for them. In the evening they were marched up to the Grand Pacific Hotel, the headquarters of the reunion, and were here introduced to Chicago representatives, and the question of "Who are the Myers Cadets?" was answered, and appeared in the papers next morning. This is what they said:

"The Myers Cadets, drum corps and band arrived yesterday. The Cadets are the first of the military companies to arrive and were at the Grand Pacific last evening. They vary in age from eight to seventeen years, but despite their youth are one of the best drilled and equipped companies in the West. They are a handsome and well behaved company of little fellows, and with their brilliant equipments, half-grown guns, and perfect military tactics, will honor the procession. At the promenade concert Tuesday night they will give an exhibition drill."

Whether this exhibition drill was on the original program or not could not be learned, but the opinion was that it was an extra, for on Wednesday bright and flaming bills were posted all over the city announcing this fact. Wednesday morning, by special request, the Cadets escorted the G. A. R. to the place of meeting. In the afternoon they serenaded the principal newspaper offices. The march through the streets brought forth round after round of applause from the crowd that had gathered in the city and were out looking for those Cadets. The evening was given over to sightseeing, invitations having been received to visit several of the theatres.

Owing to the cramped quarters of the company the first night not much rest was had, but a whole volume of fun was provoked, and ever and anon that sonorous voice would be heard: "The next boy that gets up a racket goes home." But it had little effect, and next day was the byword.

At the Adelphi Theatre that night, during the scene of the Mulligan Guards, the officer in command exclaimed: "Dat are soger who next kiks up, goes back to Toledo on a gravel train." This brought down the house, and as there were a great many of the Cadets in the audience, was highly enjoyed by them.

Thursday a grand procession of all the military and G. A. R. Posts paraded the principal streets, Cadets having been assigned the post of honor. In the evening the promenade concert was the event. The *Inter-Ocean*, when speaking of the same, said: "The main attraction was the exhibition drill of the Myers Cadets of Toledo, a military organization of which that city ought to feel proud. They are so well drilled that their various evolutions won the admiration of every spectator. The company, commanded by Capt. Randolph Miner, went through the entire manual of arms, excepting fixing and unfixing bayonets, blindfolded, and did it perfectly. The fancy movements, including the Greek cross, square, etc., were finely executed and received much applause. The drum corps, under the leadership of its youthful but seemingly invincible drum-major, Leo Miner, rendered several selections, and, like the Cadets, were received with many ovations."

Friday, before a vast audience, the drill for the prize banner was held. It was expected that nearly all the military companies present would participate, but none but the Governor's Guards of Springfield, Ill., and Myers Cadets took part. The judges in their decision awarded the banner to the Guards. Gen. Kilpatrick, in presenting the banner to the victorious company, paid a very high compliment to the Cadets, and said that their drill was so admirable and the contest so close, that a precisely similar banner should be awarded to them.

Shortly after arriving home, the following was received from Chicago:

"The citizens of Chicago, feeling that justice requires that some acknowledgment be made the Cadets for their performance at the drill in our city, a banner, an exact duplicate of the one awarded the Guards, is to be made, and a delegation of Chicago citizens will be sent to Toledo with it and present it to the company."

While the boys had a good time at Chicago, many of the conditions were entirely new to so young an organization, but with all these, they held the scale of victory so evenly against the

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Guards that they were only defeated by a score of 71 to 69.

Saturday, May 29th, the company participated in the usual Decoration Day exercises. On their return to the armory, Capt. Paddock presented Capt. Miner a gold badge, on the face of which was the monogram M. C. and on the reverse, "Capt. R. H. Miner, from M. L. Paddock, May 29, 1875."

About this time Capt. Miner received an appointment as midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. June 16th the company presented him with a gold watch, in token of their regard for his earnest and efficient work in their behalf. Capt. Miner left for Annapolis June 21st.

Presentation of Chicago Banner. 1875.

June 4th the deputation of Chicago citizens, consisting of Gen. O. L. Mann, Gen. Frank T. Sherman, Col. S. B. Baldwin, Dr. W. O. Osgood, Maj. J. W. Brockley, Capt. C. G. Overrock, and Frank Marshall, arrived in Toledo bearing the banner which had been given to the Myers Cadets by the citizens of Chicago in lieu of the one awarded to the Governor's Guards of Springfield at the drill in Chicago. It might be well to give a description of the banner at this time: It is of heavy blue silk, 48 inches wide on the staff and 52 inches fly, fringed with gold bullion, and flying from a silver-mounted staff carrying a large eagle. On one side of the banner is represented the coats of arms of Illinois and Ohio; on the other is a laurel wreath surrounding the word "Success." The inscriptions on the banner are: "Tribute to the Myers Cadets of Toledo, Ohio, for their efficiency in drill and soldierly bearing." "Presented by the Citizens of Chicago at the Grand Army Reunion."

The presentation took place in the opera-house on the evening of June 4th, 1875, in the presence of an au-

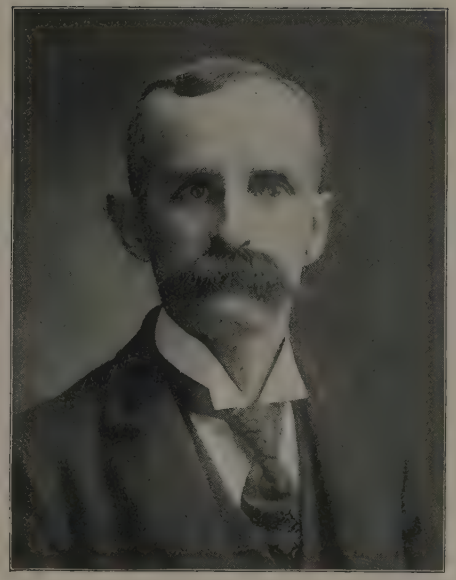
dience that filled the house. The Cadets, band and drum corps escorted the visitors to the opera-house, and when the curtain rose, the band, having taken its place in the orchestra, struck up a lively air. The Cadets were formed in double ranks, open order, across the rear of the stage, with the drum corps and pioneers on the right. On the left was seated the Chicago party, Mayor Marx, Hon. Frank Hurd, Mr. Myers, Director Paddock and Surgeon Forbes. The color guard was formed on the right, facing the Chicago party. As the curtain rose, the drums rolled and the audience applauded. Mayor Marx then introduced Gen. Mann, who was to make the presentation. To better enable our readers to understand the high esteem in which the Cadets were held at the time, the committee will give in full Gen. Mann's speech, also the speech of Hon. Frank Hurd on behalf of the Cadets.

Gen. Mann said:

Ohio was his native State; many from this State had been his comrades in the army; a neighboring village cemetery held the ashes of his father, and of his brother, who was killed in the army of the Potomac. He came bearing greetings from the citizens of Chicago to those of Toledo. The Myers Cadets had come to Chicago in response to the call from an assemblage of the national soldiery Their appearance attracted attention and applause from the first; ladies whitened the air with handkerchiefs in waving a welcome to them, and men shouted in their honor.

This applause was repeated the next day, when judges, governors and great soldiers were their critics. So marked was their soldierly bearing, that when the contest for the flag came off the next day, but one company in that vast assembly was willing to contest for the honors with them. The company which took up the gantlet which the Cadets threw down was not a company of boys, but of men, many of whom had carried the sword or gun in the late war. The boys were undaunted, and the contest was a most spirited one. After two long hours' drill, by a score of 69 to 72, and a maximum of 10 in each class, reasoning from a purely technical standpoint, the Cadets lost the prize. Amid

H. H. Goodall.



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tears and applause, the boys, not daunted, not defeated, marched out; and with them went the sympathies of the thousands congregated in the boats, on the house-tops, and along the streets. The immediate friends of the organization, appreciating the difficulties under which it labored, and realizing the real issue of the contest, determined that the Cadets should not go unrewarded, and accordingly prepared for them another flag.

Dr. Osgood here stepped forward, removed the cover from the banner, unfurled it, and handed it to the Sergeant of the color guard, amid the applause of the audience.

The speaker said that the citizens of Chicago send this banner with their kindliest greetings. The coats of arms here interwoven represent the good feeling between the two States, which it is to be hoped will be ever maintained and strengthened.

The standard represents a rallying-point. In the late great war, when the regiment was broken, it was the duty of the color-sergeant to raise the flag as a point around which the regiment should rally. He hoped this hence would prove to be a rallying-point in all the future for the young lads of this organization; that it would be the symbol of manly honor, and an incentive to elevated thought and action.

The Mayor then introduced

HON. FRANK HURD,

who said:

In behalf of the Myers Cadets, I thank you for this beautiful flag and the kindly words you have spoken in its presentation. The visit recently made by them to Chicago was one of unusual pleasure. The kindness with which they were received, and the hospitality so lavishly bestowed upon them, won their hearts and filled them with grateful recollections of your people. Although disappointed at not winning the prize in the competitive drill, the sting of the disappointment was lost in the applause with which they were everywhere greeted, and in the award then made of another flag, which you are here this night to present. Rest assured that they, as well as all our people, deeply appreciate the honor implied in this presentation. Rest assured that this flag will not be dishonored in the hands to which you have committed it, and that it will ever be chiefly prized as a token of the generosity of the citizens of Chicago.

To you, my young friends, this event should be suggestive of at least one valuable lesson. This flag which has been presented to you to-night was not won by chance. It was not obtained without labor. It would have been impossible for you, without previous discipline, to have visited Chicago and gained the applause you there received in every quarter. You well know that it was only by tedious months of drill that your present proficiency has been acquired. Night after night, until you were almost wearied of it, you were compelled to go through the prescribed evolutions and submit to the orders of your instructors. At last, almost before you were aware of it, you found yourself in the possession of a reputation which any other military company in the country might envy, and which honors Toledo and yourselves. Learn from this experience that nothing worth learning can be obtained without laboring for. Your dreams of success in the great future will be but dreams unless you work to make them realities. There are no flags, no crowns, no plaudits, no honors, in the world's life without labor, just as there would have been no flag for you in this instance without the drill.

And to you, citizens of Toledo, who are sufficiently interested in this organization to be here to-night, the occasion tempts me to say a word: This company was founded and has been principally maintained by the bounty of one of our most generous citizens. His munificence, however, should not altogether be drawn upon. It seems to me that it is our duty to aid hereafter more actively in maintaining the organization and increasing its efficiency. The reputation the Myers Cadets have now is not theirs alone, it is ours also. The trophies are ours. This flag belongs in this community, and is ours as well as theirs. Sharing in the triumphs of the company, we should also bear part of the burdens.

When the mother of the Gracchi was asked for her jewels she pointed to her sons. These, fellow citizens, are our jewels: jewels in that they are an ornament to our municipality; jewels in that they shed a lustre upon Toledo's name. Let us see to it that they are sufficiently prized.

Gen. Frank T. Sherman also spoke for the Chicago citizens, and said that many visitors expressed themselves that no captain from West Point could have handled a company of men, in the face of thousands of critical spectators, with the singular success that Capt. Miner had. He believed that had the drill been held in-doors, the Cadets would have swept the field. A letter was read from Gen. Dunn, Adjutant General of the Division of Missouri, in which he paid high tribute to the company, and said he had never seen on parade more thorough soldiers than Capt. Miner and First Sergeant Will H. Cook, and, although mere boys, their military bearing and training would be creditable to veterans. After speeches by Mayor Marx and others, the Cadets gave an exhibition drill and the festivities closed.

October 5th, the company, band and drum corps went to Fort Wayne to participate in a soldiers' reunion. The reception tendered them was everything that could be expected, but the weather was against any great display on the part of the Cadets. A nasty cold rain made the Indiana mud not in the best condition for much of a street demonstration. Nevertheless the program for the day was carried out, and the Cadets' part was an

THE FIRST UNIFORM
OF THE
TOLEDO CADETS.

1872.

PERRY WAITE.
Private.

FRANK COLE.
Pioneer.

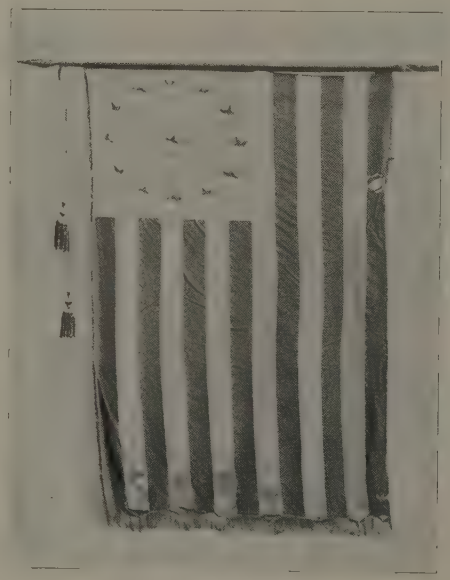
exhibition drill. The citizens of Fort Wayne were so well pleased with this drill, and the decorum maintained by the boys while in the city was such, that on the 18th of the month they sent the company an American flag, regulation pattern, with the exception that the blue field contained one large star in the centre, surrounded by an arch of smaller ones.

Early in December the daily papers began to agitate the sending of the Cadets to the Centennial at Philadelphia. This met with the approval of nearly every citizen, but how to secure the necessary funds for such a trip was another question.

1876.

Up to this time, Mr. Myers and the directors had furnished the capital for all expenses incurred on the trips the company had enjoyed, and several citizens, including the mayor, thought that the citizens should aid in the Centennial excursion, and with this end in view, a call was issued by the mayor for a meeting March 23, 1876, in White's Hall. The *Blade*, in commenting on the call, says:

"There should be a rousing meeting to-morrow night at White's Hall to take action in regard to the sending of the Myers Cadets to the Centennial. Our citizens owe it to themselves to do something decisively and immediately with reference to providing for the expenses of the trip. That we ought to send the boys there, hardly seems to admit of question. We can send nothing there which will do our city more credit, or advertise it more effectively. The Cadets have already given the city a large amount of very profitable advertising, for which the city has not been at any expense. Common gratitude for favors received now demands that we make some returns, and the way pointed out to do this, is one in which we will minister to our civic pride, and exalt our municipal horn before the world."



FORT WAYNE FLAG.

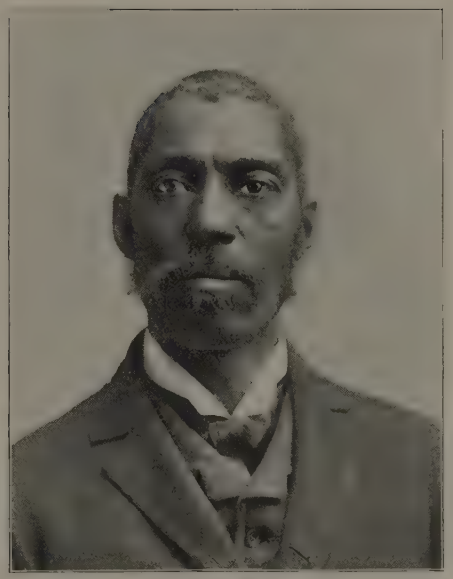
That the Cadets had a strong hold upon the citizens of Toledo was shown at the meeting by the large and enthusiastic audience present.

Mayor Marx called the meeting to order, stated the object of the call, and then delivered an address in favor of the project. Speeches were made by Dr. D. B. Sturgeon, Major E. S. Dodd, J. B. Monroe, Rev. Charles Cravens and R. H. Bell. Capt. White being called for, made the following statement:

"If the citizens of Toledo take enough interest in the Cadets to send them to the Centennial, I will assure them that they would go in a manner that would far eclipse anything they had previously done. They would be better uniformed and equipped than ever. They would be better drilled, and would be more worthy the praise I know would be bestowed upon them than ever before. Now, to send them would require just six thousand dollars, and if the citizens would raise the amount, I will answer for the Cadets."

A committee consisting of Mayor Marx, C. A. King, J. B. Monroe, H. S. Walbridge and Geo. Milmine, were appointed to solicit the necessary funds. A subscription paper was drawn up, and before it reached the committee Mr. Myers had subscribed five hundred dollars, J. B. Monroe one hundred, and A. Burgert one hundred dollars. The committee did a great amount of hard work. Besides personal calls, they mailed to the citizens a copy of the original subscription list setting forth the desired object. There was a general disposition to help the matter along, but a laggardness in making cash donations. The necessary amount not having been secured, the directors abandoned the Centennial trip, and decided to

Wm. H. Anderson.
"Donkey."



Ed. Robinson.
"Bones."

Wm. A. Jones.
"Inky."

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have the company remain at home and take part in the Fourth of July celebration in our own city.

In the latter part of May a dissatisfied feeling arose among some of the company, owing to the failure of the Centennial trip, which was by them thought to be the fault of the directors. Accordingly, this call was issued, signed by fifty-one of the company :

"Inasmuch as the people of Toledo have failed to co-operate with Mr. J. W. Myers in sending the Cadets to Philadelphia, and that we see no future for said company, we, the undersigned, respectfully request our captain to call a meeting for the purpose of changing our name, and establishing a permanent company in Toledo, to be known as the 'Toledo Cadets.'"

The meeting was a secret one, and when learned of by the directors they were very much surprised, and immediately issued Special Order No. 1, dated June 3, 1876, expelling from the company those of the commissioned and those of the non-commissioned officers for seditious conduct in attempting to destroy the organization. This was the first time the Myers Cadets violated any part of the constitution of the organization, and was even as great a surprise to their parents as to the directors. June 6th the company held a meeting in Clark's Hall, there being fifty-five members present. A number of the "Seceders," as they were called, signified their desire to recall their action, and expressed regret at having signed the call, and it was thought that the Cadets would soon again be as they were, with the exception of the officers expelled.

June 13th the following officers were appointed: Captain, Will V. McMaken ; first lieutenant, J. A. McAuley; second lieutenant, Lou Berdan.

An invitation was received from Cleveland to visit that city from July 1st to 5th, also one from the Detroit Light Guards for July fourth, but neither was accepted, as it was thought best to remain at home for the celebration here. The company, band and drum corps accordingly turned out on July fourth, being on the right of the line of the largest procession ever seen in Toledo up to this time. The column was four miles long, and when the right entered the rendezvous on Monroe Street, just beyond Collingwood Avenue, the left was down-town somewhere, and did not reach the grounds until one and one-half hours later. This was the last turn-out of the now famous Myers Cadets. From this time the interest began to decrease, prompted by the failure of the citizens in not taking interest enough in the company to send them to the Centennial, and the dissatisfaction was greatly increased by some of the older boys, who were among the so-called "seceders." For the next six months every effort was made to adjust the difficulties which beset the organization, but without avail. As Mr. Myers had the reins in his own hands, his plan of action was easily determined upon and carried out, for on February 7th, 1877, he forwarded to the Attorney General at Columbus the stand of arms used by the Cadets.

1877.

From this time until July, 1877, the Cadets were in a disorganized condition, and although working hard for a reorganization, were not successful until after the great railroad strike. This strike originated on the B. & O. system in the vicinity of Washington and Baltimore, and extended to San Francisco. It was first felt in Toledo on the 23d of July, 1877. Here it was not confined to the railroads, but extended, through the intimidation of some of the leaders, to all classes of labor. On the 24th and 25th matters began to assume such proportions that the people required more protection than was afforded. Mayor Jones called a mass meeting of citizens at Market Space on the evening of the 25th.

The call brought out about five thousand people. Here a resolution was passed appointing a committee from each ward to enroll all the law-abiding citizens to assist the authorities in protecting life and property. At the Boody House, a vigilance committee was organized for the same purpose. These committees began work at once, and the next morning between five and six hundred citizens reported at the court-house, and were soon supplied with guns and ammunition.

A permanent organization was effected this day, and eight companies organized, with N. Haughton colonel,

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Geo. E. Wells lieutenant-colonel, and Randolph Miner, U. S. N. A., adjutant. Guards were immediately thrown out, and regular camp routine was observed. From this time until the breaking of camp, August 3d, the court-house grounds were known as Camp Toledo. In the first company were the following Cadets: J. W. White, captain; J. E. Howe, first lieutenant; Will H. Cook, orderly sergeant; C. W. Tiernan, J. A. Tiernan, Charley Burdick, Frank Weed, Rich Jackson, Rich B. Moore, Nate Dyer, F. C. Tanner, W. A. MacKelvey, and Ed. H. Hoffner. In the other companies were: B. F. Forbes, W. H. Beeman, A. C. North, Doug. Norton, and Frank Perigo, also Cadets.

We will not undertake to give in detail the maneuvers of the different companies, other than to state that the first company did most of its service in the Middle Ground.

On the 28th there appeared in the *Blade* a communication signed "Citizen," in which he urged the necessity of a city guard thoroughly equipped. Every day until the strike ended, similar articles appeared in all the daily papers. This, together with the close relationship of so many of the old Myers Cadets who served during the strike, resulted in a call being issued, signed by forty old Cadets, for a meeting August 6th at Clark's Hall, for the purpose of organizing a company under the State militia. In pursuance to the call, sixty members of the old company signed the roll at the meeting, and committees were appointed to complete the organization.

November 15th the committees appointed at the meeting August 6th announced that all young men interested in the formation of a new Cadet company should meet at the drill-room in the police station at 7:30 P. M. on this date for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. At this meeting there were present: W. H. Cook, Mott Pomeroy, Bleek Forbes, E. G. Heck, Jay Vincent, J. D. Howe, Henry Philipps, Griff Gassaway, F. H. Tanner, Ferd Johnson, Lat. Thompson, James Hodge, R. Jackson, Horace Gerber, Frank Wachter, Ed. Hoffner, Frank Aiken, C. C. Gridley, R. Saltonstall, John Rutherford, W. R. Worts, C. L. McCune, G. S. Parsons, W. P. Skidmore, W. V. McMaken, Corey Woodin, Vic Saltonstall, F. E. Southard, E. E. Kirk, and W. P. Kohler.

The following officers were elected: W. V. McMaken, captain; W. R. Worts, first lieutenant; Ed. Hoffner, second lieutenant; W. H. Cook, first sergeant; Ezra Kirk, second sergeant; Frank Aiken, third sergeant; Henry Philipps, fourth sergeant; E. G. Heck, fifth sergeant; F. H. Tanner, color sergeant.

A business meeting was held, and the selection of a name for the organization resulted in the unanimous choice of the Toledo Cadets.

Now began the struggle to maintain the organization. With nothing to start with but the determination to make a company such as the city should some day be proud of, the boys began active work, and made their first appearance on Decoration Day, 1878.

1878.

The uniforms on this occasion were dark citizens' coat and pants, white gloves, and fatigue caps. (It was noticed that the boys wore regulation collars, and had their boots blackened.)

In the evening, the company gave a moonlight ride on the steamer Waite, the proceeds of which were to assist in securing uniforms. Success greeted this first effort, and the boys cleared one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

In June, rooms in the second story of the Bronson building were secured for drill purposes, and a large number of recruits were added to the roster.

July 4th the company assisted the Battery in a grand picnic at Presque Isle. In the morning, after parading the principal streets headed by the Perrysburg band, they marched to the docks and embarked on the steamers Morning Star and Ruby for the Isle. The day was an ideal one, and the picnic a grand success.

The drill and target practice of the Battery and the drill of the Cadets were features. But the leading feature, as far as the Cadets were concerned, was the presentation to them of two marking flags, by the ladies of the Pink Ribbon Club. Miss Susie Ganson, on behalf of the club, presented the flags in the following words:

"CAPTAIN MCMAKEN: In presenting these marker flags to your command in behalf of the young ladies of the Pink Ribbon Club, we desire thereby not only to express our compliments and the high esteem in which you are held for your soldierly bearing,

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military skill, proficiency of effective drill in all necessary movements and the bewildering evolutions deemed so important and requisite by great generals and military leaders, or as masters of that (to us) subtle mystery called 'tactics,' but more as a token of our sincere confidence that with the outward bearing of soldiers you possess likewise the inward requisites of gentlemen, without which none can become the true and faithful soldier.

"May these flags, then, mark to you our fullest and most complete appreciation of your merits, and may they be accepted as tokens of the spirit by which we are prompted in presenting them to you.

"Gallant in bearing, proficient in discipline, we bid you 'God speed' as future defenders of our country."

On receiving the flags, Captain McMaken, on behalf of the Cadets, said:

"This presentation devolves a duty upon me to which I am unable to do justice, yet you may be assured that whether our organization becomes a success or not, each member will always remember this occasion with pleasure and pride. Allow me, young ladies of the Pink Ribbon Club, in behalf of the Toledo Cadets, to thank you most gratefully."

In July uniforms of a fatigue pattern were ordered from Machen the tailor, and were to be finished the 25th of the month. At this time the Cadets were invited by the Battery to go into camp with them at Put-in-Bay. The invitation was accepted, and the boys began the work of obtaining provisions and other necessary adjuncts to a military camp. The Battery left for camp the 25th, the Cadets not joining them until the 27th, as they expected by that date to have their uniforms, but were disappointed, and did not receive them until they returned home.

The place selected for the camp was about a mile and a half from the boat landings, on the further shore of the island, and was called "Camp Bishop."

The first night in camp will never be forgotten. The tents for the Cadets not having arrived, the boys were doubled up with the Battery, and the initiation was, in the language of to-day, a corker!

Next day the tents arrived, and were pitched just at the edge of a grove. There were only four days of rain during the encampment. The Cadets had forty and the Battery sixty men in camp. The Battery broke camp the 31st, but the Cadets remained until August 2d.

Cadets' First Camp.

CAMP BISHOP, PUT-IN BAY, July 31, 1878.

IN CAMP.

Captain—W. V. McMaken.
1st Lieut.—W. R. Worts.
2d Lieut.—Ed. Hoffner.
3d Lieut.—Will McKelvey.

TENT NO. 1.

Sergt. Heck.
Cadets Hooper, McLaughlin, Bement, Philipps, Thompson, Curran.
"The Invalid Corps."

TENT NO. 2.

Corporal Moore.
Cadets Bramwell, Gerber, Howe and W. H. Schaefer.
"The Would-be Minstrels."

TENT NO. 3.

Sergt. Wachter.
Cadets Sumner, Wilson, Quinlan, Faskin, Johnson.
"The Sea Serpents."

TENT NO. 4.

Corporal Kinker.
Cadets Ruggles, Jackson, Sam. Landman, V. Saltonstall, Mack and Gassaway.
"The Lambs and the Lions." Ha! Ha!

List is here given of those who donated money and supplies, and aided in encouraging the boys in their efforts to make the Toledo Cadets a success:

C. A. King, $5.00; Emerson & Co., 15 pounds of coffee; S. B. Wood, 25 lbs. sugar; Chas. H. Nicholas & Co., 10 lbs. coffee; C. C. Warren & Co., 10 lbs. coffee; Sisson & Son, 10 lbs. crackers; S. & D. A. Brown, one side of bacon; Kelsey & Son, 6 sides bacon; Orchard's, sugar and salt; E. Bateman, one barrel apples; W. A. Yager, for use of horse and wagon; P. C. Moross, one bbl. potatoes; T. L. Keck, one peck beans; Chase, Isherwood & Co., 7 lbs. chewing and smoking tobacco; Powers & Stewart, 5 lbs. chewing tobacco; C. R. Messinger, one pail Indian Brand tobacco; J. B. Symonds, beef; Klein Bros., beef; J. Kurtz, beef; F. Grossenbacher, pork and beef; J. Folger,

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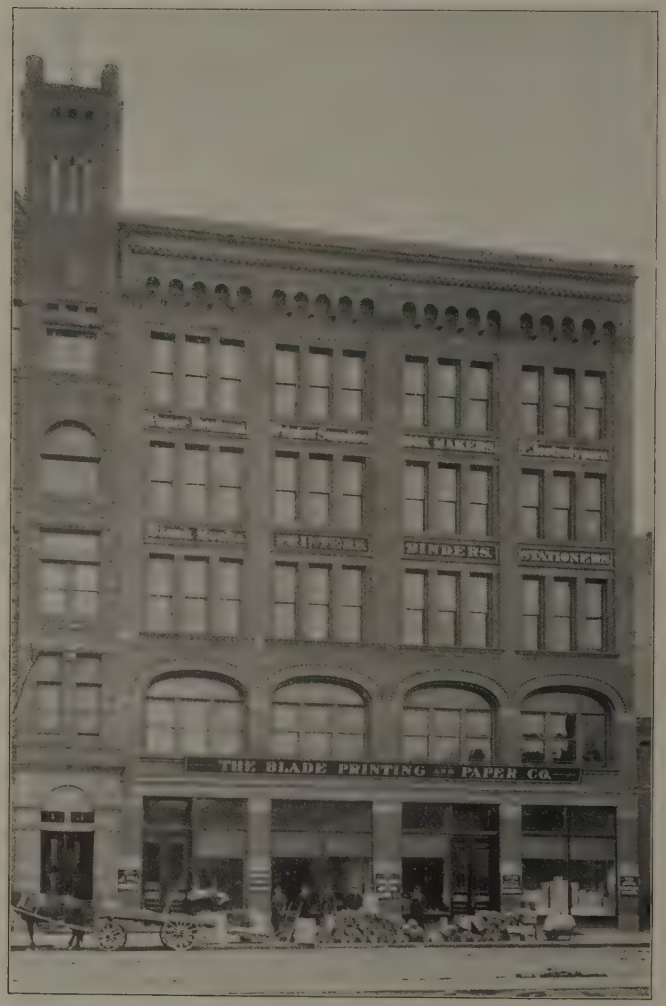

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beef; J. Duck, beef; Jas. A. Parker, beef; Toledo Newspaper Co., papers; Reynolds Bros., bbl. flour; A. A. Taylor, flour; F. B. Burkholder, beef; F. Sauke. beef; A. M. Woolson, beef; H. Hainbusch, beef; Taylor, Rodgers & Co., drayman services performed; C. Gerber, wash-pans.

The suits were completed and distributed at drill, August 10th.

Although not being finished when promised, the boys were much elated at receiving them at this time, as they were now enabled to enter a prize drill which was to be held in Central Park, Toledo, August 12th.

This drill was promoted by the Toledo Turnverein, who were holding a festival at the park. It was the intention to have all the companies in the city enter for competition, and as a result Companies A, C, and H of the Sixteenth Regiment, and the Toledo Cadets, made entries.

Then a protest was filed against the Cadets, and to arrange matters satisfactorily the management announced that the Cadets would be barred from this drill, but a free-for-all drill would be given, and hoped the Cadets would enter it.

This they did, and with the guns and equipments of "C" Co., which the latter loaned them, marched on the grounds, and were put through the drill by Capt. McMaken. It was now two years since the boys had drilled with guns, except in preparing for the contest, when through the courtesy of "C" Co. their guns were used on two occasions. But at the drill their old-time form was still in evidence, and they won the prize in the free-for-all by a very handsome margin.

August 21st and 22d the Cadets and Companies A, C and H, Sixteenth Regiment, assisted in a military lawn fête at the court-house grounds for the benefit of the G. A. R. The fête opened with a military parade, and on the last night the Cadets gave an exhibition drill.

One of the most attractive features was the tent of the Cadets, where Henry Felker, J. F. Baumgardner, John D. Howe, W. A. Brown and Rich. B. Moore, the Cadet Quintette Club, did some very fine singing, which was so well received that they were pressed into service on the second night and serenaded all the booths on the grounds.

On the evening of the 23d the company marched up Broadway to armory of Company C, and had a ripping, roaring good time. Quintette Club again was very much in evidence.

September 4th the militia of this city went to Napoleon to take part in the reunion of the Fourteenth Regiment. As the Cadets, headed by the Cadet band, entered the Union Depot they saw the train bearing the Sixteenth and Battery, pulling out. Capt. McMaken immediately detailed Lieut. Ed. Hoffner to stop the fast receding train. (You ought to have seen Sky run.) Instead of going to Napoleon the train only went out to a switch, and then backed down for a flat car, on which were the guns of the Battery.

On arriving at Napoleon the boys were escorted to the City Hall, where the headquarters were established. The military part of the program opened in the morning by a street parade, the Cadets on the right of the line. In the afternoon Gov. Bishop joined the colonel and his staff in an inspection, review and parade.

This was followed by the Cadets in an exhibition drill, including the silent manual, blindfolded.

In the latter part of the month Capt. O. J. Hopkins was in command of the guard at the Tri-State Fair. In this guard were many of the Cadets and Battery, and they performed faultless duty. It is also said that they acted as judges on their own hook in the pastry department.

About the 26th of the month Clark's Hall was rented for use as an armory.

October 21st the Battery tendered the Cadets a reception in Walbridge Hall. At the appointed time the Battery called at the armory, and with the Cadet band escorted the boys to the hall, where they were greeted by numerous friends of both organizations who had been invited to be present. John A. Nauts was master of ceremonies, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Chaplain McCune.

The program was carried out as arranged, and furnished one of the best entertainments in the history of the company. The band furnished the instrumental music, and the Quintette Club sang "The Land of Dreams," "Drifting with the Tide," "The Log Cabin by the Stream," and "My Grandfather's Clock." Mr. Nauts sang "Die Wacht am Rhein."

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OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

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FINE TABLES AND

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340 Summit Street.

Others on the program were Mrs. J. D. Irving, A. W. Gleason, Sergt. Leo Towers, E. H. Alley, and Harry B. White.

At the annual meeting of the company held November 15th, fifty-two members were present and elected these officers: Captain, W. V. McMaken; first lieutenant, W. R. Worts; second lieutenant, Frank Aiken; first sergeant, W. H. Cook; second sergeant, Frank Weed; third sergeant, Corey Woodin; fourth sergeant, J. B. Breyman, Jr.; fifth sergeant, Griff Gassaway; first corporal, J. D. Howe; second corporal, Ferd Johnson; third corporal, H. S. Hooper; fourth corporal, E. W. Gage; fifth corporal, Harry Saunders; sixth corporal, W. H. Bell; seventh corporal, W. W. Curran; eighth corporal, Chas. McLaughlin; president, Frank Datesman; vice-president, Jas. Hodge; secretary, E. G. Heck; treasurer, W. H. Cook.

Some time after the election it was discovered that as the company had no civic body connected with it, the offices of president and vice-president were unnecessary. From this time, Frank Datesman was known as "Pres."

1879.

February 3d Forsyth and Ford Posts, G. A. R., tendered a reception to General Steedman at the Board of Trade rooms in the Chamber of Commerce, in honor of his election as Commander of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R. The Cadets, Cadet Band and Battery in full uniform were present, and were as enthusiastic as the old soldiers.

The General was very much affected by the reception accorded him, and was forever after a warm friend of the company.

Ever since the disbanding of the Myers Cadets, it had been the aim of the true military spirit of those who organized the Toledo Cadets to one day be in the State service. At this time the company had on its roster 76 men, and as it required 40 men to complete a muster-roll, this circular was sent to each man in the company:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TOLEDO CADETS,
TOLEDO, O., March 10, 1879.

You are ordered to report at the Armory, Thursday, March 13, 1879, P. M., for the purpose of being mustered into an unattached State Militia Company.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Norton, of Napoleon, O., will act as mustering officer.

You are requested to wear the fatigue cap. Election of officers for the ensuing five years will also be held on the same evening. By order of

W. V. MCMAKEN,
Captain.

E. G. HECK,
Secretary.

On the evening of the 13th, more than enough of the company necessary to complete a muster-roll met at the armory. They were disappointed for the time being, as Col. Norton was detained, and could not get here until the evening of March 17th.

A difficulty here presented itself. The armory was rented for that night, but through the kindness of the Battery their armory in the old engine-house on Cherry Street was secured. About half past nine on that eventful day, March 17th, 1879, Col. Norton addressed the boys, telling them what they were about to do. They were then lined up, and as each man held up his right hand the Colonel administered the oath, and as each man said "I do" the hands dropped, and all that remained was the signing of the muster-roll. This consumed some time, and it was eleven o'clock when the last man had signed his name, and the Cadets were mustered into State service as

The Toledo Cadets O.N.G. (Unattached).

THE MUSTER-ROLL.

W. V. McMaken.	Aldine C. Crane.
W. R. Worts.	Frank Datesman.
H. C. Gerber.	R. G. Engleman.
W. H. Cook.	Jas. A. Faskins.
F. C. Weed.	H. R. Felker.
T. C. Woodin.	E. G. Heck.
J. B. Breyman, Jr.	Ed. A. Hoffner.
H. G. Gassaway.	D. A. Harroun.
F. W. Bement.	Frank Knapp.
Frank Aiken.	Sam Landman.
Geo. Schaffner.	Chas. McLaughlin.
John D. Howe.	J. G. Nolen, Jr.
E. W. Gage.	H. J. Philipps.
Fred A. Johnson.	John Rutherford.
W. H. Beeman.	Harry Saunders.
W. W. Curran.	Vic. Saltonstall.
Jay Vincent.	John Scott.
J. F. Baumgardner.	W. F. Mack.
Eugene Breyman.	R. B. Moore.

J. M. Rutherford.

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H. S. Hooper. Wm. Stockman.
Bert White.

The election of officers followed, and these were elected: W. V. McMaken, captain; W. R. Worts, first lieutenant; H. C. Gerber, second lieutenant; E. G. Heck, clerk.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

March 27, 1879.

No card-playing in armory allowed.

No admittance to headquarters by members only on drill nights without a permit properly signed.

Up to this time, the militia had been paying its own armory rent. The common council had been appealed to for aid, but they feared they had no authority to use the funds of the city for such purposes. But the question was decided at a meeting of that body March 24th, when City Solicitor J. Kent Hamilton delivered an opinion that the city should pay rent of suitable rooms for armory purpose of State militia. In due time the council made an appropriation for the several militia companies in accordance with this opinion, but the amount received by the Cadets was not enough to pay the entire rental of their armory. But feeling thankful for this much, the balance was paid from the company's funds.

On May 28th, Capt. McMaken, Sergeants Cook, Bement and Moore, with orders from headquarters at Columbus, went to Bowling Green and secured 48 guns with accoutrements, that had been used by Co. I of the Sixteenth Regiment, which company had been recently disbanded. These were breech-loading, and a decided improvement over the ones then in use.

On the morning of the 30th a detail of the company accompanied the Mayor and citizens to the depot to receive and escort to the Boody House the Missouri Press Association. In the afternoon turned out with the G. A. R. in the usual Decoration Day procession, and used the new guns for the first time. A moonlight excursion had been planned for the evening, but the rain came, and postponement was necessary. Three different times was the excursion postponed before favorable weather was encountered. But the fourth time was all right, and netted the company between ninety and a hundred dollars.

July 4th. Prize drills were held at Clyde and Bowling Green, with the Cadets barred from both. The citizens of Wauseon were very anxious for the company to visit them on that day, and sent them an invitation, accompanied with a guarantee of fifty dollars and expenses.

This was accepted, and the company with the Cadet band spent the Fourth in Wauseon. After a parade, the Cadets gave an exhibition drill, finishing with the silent manual. The *Bee*, from Wauseon, contains these words:

"The magnificent drill and fine soldierly bearing of the Toledo Cadets is also well known, and they well sustained their well earned honors, as thousands crowded every window, roof, wagon, porch, carriage, sidewalk, and densely packed every available space for hours to witness this unequaled drill and parade."

August 5th the second military lawn fête under the auspices of the G. A. R. was held in court-house grounds. Captain Hopkins was officer of the day, and strict military discipline was observed. Guard mount took place early in the evening, and later dress parade, at which Company A showed 35 men; Company C, 16; Company H, 28; and the Cadets, 38.

The long roll was sounded, and as the militia were scattered throughout the grounds, there was some hustling.

The Cadets were the first to line up and report.

Captain White now took charge of the company, and drills were held for a time four nights a week, then six nights, in order to enable the boys to enter the prize drill at Columbus, Ohio, September 16th, 17th and 18th, when prizes aggregating $7,500 were to be drilled for.

As the time for the drill approached, a postponement was announced.

After investigating, the company concluded that it was a scheme of some few individuals to make money, and not being on a very substantial basis gave up the idea of entering the contest. September 30th, company's annual inspection was held in the armory. After the inspection, the company, headed by the Cadet band, marched up to the foot of Jefferson Street, and serenaded the U. S. steamer Michigan.

October 1st and 2d a reunion of the survivors of the Southern prisons was held at the Sangerfest rink. On the second day, a grand military parade

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was held, in which the Cadets attracted much attention from the old soldiers.

October 26th the company attended Westminster Church, where Chaplain Bacon preached from the first verse of the 144th Psalm, "Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight." The sermon was full of good advice, and was listened to with an eagerness that bespoke of a desire to drink in every word our chaplain said. The closing words of the sermon were:

"I do not wish to flatter you as members of this organization, but if there should ever arise the cloud of war again in this country, your services will be in demand. I am not one of those who think that there never can be any war again. I trust that neither we nor our children shall have this terrible visitation. But as the science of war advances, there will always be a demand for a higher grade of intelligence. It has always been so. General Hood said once that he did not doubt the bravery of the American people to fight; the only trouble was, to find some one to tell them *when* to fight.

"But if you should never be called upon to exercise your training on the tented field, still your training will not have been lost upon you, but it will all the better qualify you for success in other callings. The discipline, the promptness, the obedience necessary to make a soldier, will also make the man of business, the artisan.

"Through them we must remember the text that it is God who teacheth our hands to war. My interest in you and my affection for you prompt me to urge you finally, to remember your Creator in the days of your youth."

1880.

Commencing Monday, January 5th, for one week and Saturday matinee, the "Union Spy" was given at the Wheeler Opera-house, under the auspices of the Toledo Cadets. The play was the property of Mr. Ed. Russell, of Fremont, O., and was under the management of Mr. Will T. Witmer. Those who took the leading rôles were:

Harry Allen, the Union Spy, Jno. M. Sturgeon
Edmund Randolph.....Fred G. Andrews
John Allen, a Northern farmer,
Fred T. Lindenburger
Frank Allen, son of John. Sergt. W. H. Cook
Little Jimmy, young son of John Allen,
G. W. Allman
Payton Randolph, friend of John Allen, from Virginia.....Capt. Rob Locke
Uncle Sam, servant of the Randolphs,
Joe K. French
Jacob Van Donderspeck, a German true to the cause.....Howard Herr
Pussy, son of Jacob.....Wm. Witmer
George Wilson, friend of the Allen boys,
Sergt. E. W. Gage
Fred Horton, friend of the Allen boys,
Sergt. F. W. Bement
Mrs. Mary Allen.....Miss Mollie Gerber
Emma Allen, wife of Harry Allen,
Miss Laura Smith
Miss Mattie Allen.....Miss Gertie Nelson
General Grant.....Maj. E. O. Brown
Col. Hall.....Lieut. W. R. Worts
Capt. Towne.....Capt. W. McMaken

Lieutenant Horace Gerber was ladies' man, having charge of the tableaux, in which 21 ladies took part. John Weed acted as cashier during the week. The Cadets appeared on the stage in camp scenes and exhibition drills. In the camp scenes, the singing of the company, led by the Cadet Quartette, of the "Old Oaken Bucket" was received with rounds of applause. One of the best hits in the play was the shooting of Jim Faskin, the Andersonville guard. His falling was wonderfully natural and effective. The Cadets realized $222.51 as their share of the week's proceeds.

The Famous Order.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 7.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9, 1880.

Deeming it for the best interest of the service to have as few separate organizations as possible, the Toledo Cadet Company of unattached infantry is therefore attached to, and made a part of, the Sixteenth Infantry O. N. G., Colonel Henry G. Neubert commanding.

Signed, L. M. MEILY,
Adj.-General.

JANUARY 13, 1880.

Headquarters Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

In compliance with Special Order No. 7 from Adjutant-General's office, the Toledo Cadets are hereby designated as Company K, Sixteenth Regiment.

H. G. NEUBERT,
Colonel Commanding.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

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A genuine bombshell was thrown into the camp of the Cadets when this order was received. Coming, as it did, just on the eve of the expiration of the Adjutant-General's term of office, it could be explained only as coming from some source where a bit of spite work was to be vented. As the company was mustered into the State militia as an unattached company, with the distinct understanding to remain as such, there was some very loud talk among the boys. The officers took the matter in hand, and had the wires hot between here and Columbus for about twelve hours, when the following was received, and the Cadets were themselves once again:

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13, 1880.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 8.

Special Order No. 7 from these headquarters, dated Jan. 9, 1880, attaching the Toledo Cadet Company of unattached infantry to the Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G., is hereby revoked.

Signed, SAM'L. B. SMITH,
Ass't Adj.-General.

April 19 Adjutant-General Meily, in his annual report for 1879, thus speaks of the Cadets:

"Camped at Put-in-Bay from August 13th to 18th, both days inclusive. This is a new organization, in splendid condition, and improving. I doubt the propriety of accepting it into the service as a separate organization, and believe now that the best interests of the service demand its assignment to some regiment. It is a fine body of young men, who, in my opinion, wi l grow tired of themselves soon unless associated with a larger command, and have the benefit of the consequent increased interest and excitement."

Flag Presentation.

May 13th the company, at its first annual inspection, was presented with its first flag, Captain O. J. Hopkins making the presentation speech.

Mrs. Captain Hopkins, assisted by Mrs. D. R. Locke, Mrs. Wm. Brown, and Misses Mina Beauchaine, Jennie Linn and Emma Elkington, solicited donations for the flag. A list of the donors is still in the possession of the Veteran Corps.

The company was addressed by the following distinguished gentlemen: Lieutenant Col. J. D. Norton, Alderman W. T. Walker, E. H. Norton, Dr. Ridenour, General Chas. L. Young, City Solicitor Chamberlain, Chaplain Bacon, Prosecuting Attorney C. L. Kennedy, "Col. Pluck" and Mr. Lovett.

In July, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in procuring dress uniforms, the feasibility of giving a lawn fête presented itself, and the following committee was appointed, known as the Lawn Fête Committee: Lieutenant Cook, Sergeant Gassaway, Cadets Howe, McCune, Linn, Schaefer and Atwill.

August 11th, the committee reported that permission had been granted the company by the county commissioners to use the court-house grounds.

Action was taken at once, and September 1st set for the time of holding the fête.

Commercial, September 2d, 1880.—The court-house square was the scene last night of festivities uncommon in Toledo. At an early hour the audi ence began to assemble, and at ten o'clock the grounds were full to overflowing. The most sanguine of the spectators state that never before has a lawn fête in Toledo drawn out the number and character of people as this.

Ladies who assisted at lawn fête were: Mrs. David Bronson was chairman of General Committee. Ice cream and cake department. Mrs. J. W. Quinn, chairman, assisted by Mrs. H. M. Bacon as treasurer. Mesdames J. H. Davis, R. G. Foster, A. Wheelock, W. L. Holbrook, H. T. Cook, W. Walcott, Albert Cooke, F. C. Chapin, M. D. Booth, and the Misses Ella McNelly, Maggie Packer, Fannie Peck, Laura Smith, Lizzie Crumbaugh, Alice Slevin and Lizzie Bement.

The "Hotel" was presided over by Mesdames O. J. Hopkins and S. H. Lawton. Assisting them were Mesdames V. H. Linn, W. A. Brown, J. C. Davis, Jas. Beatty, and the Misses Kate McMaken, Emma Elkington, Effie Manor, Anna Hopkins, Julia Crane, Kate Allison and Belle Pelton. At this booth sandwiches and Vienna coffee were served.

Gypsy Committee: Laura Bloomfield was chairman of this committee. Hattie Obrist, queen of the gypsies, was surrounded by the following gypsies: Irene Fuller, Annie Scott, Jessie Crane, Carrie Parsons, Dadie Young, May Crane, Lue Brown, Della Vincent and Anna Truax.

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Flower and Cigar Stand: Ella McLain, chairman, assisted by the Misses Josie Cook and Alida Chapin, and Mr. Robert Bell.

Post-office: Miss Clara Slevin as Postmistress managed the affair, being assisted by the Misses Nellie Stratton, Allie Baker, Lizzie Vaughan, Jessie Scribner, and Mr. Frank Weed.

Art Gallery: In charge of the Misses Carrie McCune and Jennie Shepler.

Lemonade: Under management of Mrs. Dr. Law. Branch wells were scattered all over the grounds.

The Fish Pond: Mrs. David Bronson chairman, assisted by the Misses Sarah Parsons, Clyde Parsons, Cappie Coder, Emma Brown, Nettie Claflin, Ollie Bloomfield, Jennie Norton and Lammie Langenderfer.

Roving Ministrels: Robert Leibius, George Leibius, Henry Felker, Ovid Law and Frank Tanner.

Hon. J. M. Ritchie was the winner of the gold-headed cane voted the most popular Congressional candidate. He came in with over one hundred majority.

Galion Drill, July 3.

Company left for Galion on morning of the 2d of July in a special car, over Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrived at Galion late in the afternoon. We were quartered at the Central House, where we received many favors at the hands of mine host Stringham and his assistant Steve Dyer. After a short rest and supper, the company received command to "Fall in!" and gave a short exhibition drill in front of the hotel, after which, with the band, a call was made on the newspaper and serenade given.

The boys retired early for much needed rest, and to prepare for the contest next day.

On the morning of the 3d the company was ordered out early, and had a good company drill on the street before breakfast.

The contest took place in the afternoon, and in the face of the almost universal judgment that they were the winners, the two Columbus judges decided against them, and gave the first prize, $150.00 in gold and the championship flag, to the Governor's Guards of Columbus, the Toledo Cadets receiving second prize of $75.00 in gold. There was much feeling over the partiality of the Columbus judges, who in many ways openly discriminated against the Toledo Cadets.

SERGEANT BUELL'S REASONS

why the Cadets should have received the first prize at Galion. Sergt. Allen Buell transmitted his report and score as one of the judges at Galion, and the following is a copy of same:

TOLEDO, O., July 5, 1880.

COL. J. W. HOLMES, Galion, O.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith rating cards of the companies contesting for prizes in the drill held at Galion on the 3d inst., which I did not have time to complete before leaving your city. I have taken one hundred as the standard, and as the language of the cards implies, given credit for all movements in the school of the company, which includes the school of the soldier, otherwise the manual of arms could not be counted any more than could the facings. I mention this in order that the committee may know why I have rated some of the companies so low in execution.

I hold that in competitive drills, the movements should be executed in common, quick and double time, hence I have rated those companies which executed all, higher than companies only doing common time. I must call your attention to the fact that the Toledo Cadets executed these several movements only once, whether good or bad, while the other two companies repeated whenever they chanced to do them incorrectly or badly at the first attempt. They also did all the movements from the position of a soldier to the end of the school of the company, and in a manner far superior to any company competing

The other companies had pretty uniforms and equipments, which gave them a splendid appearance, but their drill was not complete; they only executed a few movements in the school of the company.

I have no interest in any of the companies competing, and the decision of the judges as rendered at the time was only signed by me as such decision of the majority. I have notes of the numerous errors made by the companies competing, which the committee can have if they desire.

With many thanks for courtesies extended by the committee in charge, I am, Very respectfully,

ALLEN BUELL,
Sergt. Signal Corps U. S. A.

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Following are the scores:

CADETS.

	Bearing.	Position.	Cadence.	Command	Execution.	Rate per Cent.
Manual of Arms.	100	95	100	100	100	99
Co. Movements.	100	90	100	100	90	96
Skirmish Drill...	95	100	100	100	50	89
Total						284

COLUMBUS CADETS.

	Bearing.	Position.	Cadence.	Command	Execution.	Rate per Cent.
Manual of Arms.	95	90	90	80	50	81
Co. Movements..	95	90	75	80	50	78
Skirmish Drill...	90	95	50	80	50	73
Total						232

GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

	Bearing.	Position.	Cadence.	Command	Execution.	Average
Manual of Arms.	100	90	50	90	100	86
Co. Movements.	100	90	50	75	50	73
Skirmish Drill...	100	50	50	75	50	65
Total						224

The Cadets Scared Them Out.

In September, the Tri-State Fair Association offered a four-hundred-dollar banner to the best drilled militia company from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. One hundred and fifty-three companies were invited to compete. At least 25 companies would have entered if the Toledo Cadets had been barred, but none of them wanted to compete with the Cadets.

The directors of the Tri-State Fair very wisely offered a purse of $100 to the Toledo Cadets for an exhibition drill, Thursday, September 16th, at 11 A. M.

While the boys felt very much flattered, they did not let that interfere with their work, but put up the finest drill ever given before the people of Toledo and surrounding country.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Saturday night, November 14th, the Cadets gave a pleasant surprise to their departing chaplain, H. M. Bacon, which was entirely unexpected on his part. The friends of the Cadets were, however, made participants of the secret, and quite a large number assembled at Clark's Hall, where the exercises took place. A short drill was first given for the benefit of their friends, which was accomplished without a perceptible error. After the drill, the following resolutions were read:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Henry M. Bacon having been called to other fields of usefulness, thereby sundering the official relations with the Toledo Cadets as Chaplain, and recognizing the deep interest he has always taken in our organization, the kind word he has ever spoken, the calm advice commended to us in such a spirit of moderation as to win our admiration for the high qualities which characterize him as a true Christian soldier, assured that such sentiments will tend to higher and nobler manhood: Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply regret the necessity of our separation, and that we commend him to the militia of Indiana as a worthy representative of the O. N. G.; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the company, and a copy be furnished Chaplain Bacon and the press for publication.

PARKS HONE,
FRANK DATESMAN,
LOUIS GERKINS,
HENRY SCHAEFER,
ORSON CROCKER,
Committee.

Chaplain Bacon arose to reply, but before he could do so, Captain McMaken, in a neat, appropriate speech, presented the Chaplain with honorary life membership of the Cadets and his wife with an elegant silver water-pitcher. Chaplain Bacon responded in a feeling speech, which was greatly appreciated by the Cadets. The remainder of the evening was passed with parting greetings to Chaplain Bacon, and songs by the Cadets. The certificate of membership to the Chaplain is elegantly framed, and the water-pitcher bears the following inscription: "Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bacon, from the Toledo Cadets, November 6th, 1880. God bless our Chaplain."

1881.

March 14th occurred the election of one member of the Board of Administration.

First Ballot:—Hooper, 3; H. Schaefer, 9; Bement, 5; Atwill, 3; Faskin, 13; Crocker, 3; V. Saltonstall, 1; Fleming, 1; Tanner, 2; Blank, 1.

Second Ballot:—Crocker, 25; Faskin, 4; Schaefer, 3; Bement, 3.

Sunday, November 27th, the company, acting as escort, attended the funeral of General Chas. W. Hill.

G. H. BREYMANN & BROS.

GEO. H. BREYMANN.
J. B. BREYMANN.
E. BREYMANN.

CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

VIEW OF ONE OF G. H. BREYMANN & BROS. DREDGES.

Detroit Drill.

One night after the boys had finished their drill, Capt. McMaken read an invitation to participate in a competition drill to be held in Detroit, June 15th, 1882. Before the boys could vote on it the Captain said he wished to call their attention to a few things he would expect of them. He said: "This will be no Galion affair ; it will be business from start to finish, and if the required number of men agree to work and drill every night from now until then if necessary, then I'm in favor of going." The boys said they would, the invitation was accepted and the work began; two drills a week, then three, then four, and as the time drew near, every night.

We executed the "School of a Soldier" every morning on arising (by request), and reported at the drill hall as soon as our day's work was done, and drilled until it got so dark Captain could not see. Then we were taken to the hall, and after a half hour's work we would break ranks and go to our supper. As the time drew near, it got worse and more of it, and it was drill all of the time. But the work showed itself when we got to Detroit.

We left Toledo June 14th at 9 P. M. in a special sleeping-car attached to the train, and the boys had to go to bed. We arrived in Detroit and our cars lay in the yards until morning. When the boys woke up, Capt. took them out between the tracks and gave them about one hour's work just to take the kinks out of them. Finally our cars were coupled to an engine and taken to the depot. We then marched to the Brunswick Hotel for breakfast. Then we were ordered to prepare for the street parade. This was the first event of the day and was looked forward to with much interest, as all of the companies entered in the competition drill were to participate

DETROIT BANNER.

in the parade, and a good chance would be given to size them up. "Milverstedt's Band" led the Cadets, and both came in for a good share of the applause. Gen. Sickles, who viewed the procession in company with several other military men, gave it as his opinion that the Cadets were the finest company in line.

As soon as the street parade was over, the companies marched to the fair-grounds. At 1 P. M. the Adrian Light Guards, the first company to drill, entered the drill ground and received a hearty welcome from the twenty thousand spectators present. The Adrian boys made a fine appearance, and the drilling was well received by the people. The Buffalo Cadets were next. They were nicely uniformed and showed themselves well drilled, and left behind them the impression that they would be strong competitors for the prize. Next came the Ann Arbor Guards, and they demonstrated that there was plenty of military timber in Michigan. The next company to follow was the Ypsilanti Light Guards. The crowd in their eagerness to see, had advanced until the space left to drill in was so small that they left the ground in disgust. The Detroit Light Guards charged on the crowd and drove them back. Ropes were then stretched and the drill proceeded without any further interruption. The Detroit boys were followed by the Ypsilanti boys, who left the grounds on account of the crowd. The Toledo Cadets were the next to appear, and the 1,500 Toledo friends of theirs in the grand stand set up a yell that would have done credit to a band of Comanche Indians. The movements of the Toledo Cadets were perfect, and while their friends expected them to do well, they surprised every one with their fine drill, and when they left the grounds twenty thousand people cheered them to the echo. The Chicago Board of Trade Guards, a splendid

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F. G. JAQUET
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company, followed, and left a fine impression. The Port Huron Guards followed them and the Detroit City Grays wound up the contest. This is Detroit's pet company, and were looked upon as prize winners.

After the prize drill came the sham battle, which lasted until six o'clock, when the prizes were awarded. The judges announced the decision to the effect that the first prize, $1,000 and silk banner, was awarded to the Toledo Cadets.

The shout that went up was one long lingering burst of enthusiasm which continued fully five minutes, and as it began to cease, it seemed but a signal for a renewal.

The second prize, $300, was awarded to the Chicago Board of Trade Guards. Third prize, $200, to the Detroit Light Guards.

After the decision was announced, and the prizes awarded, the Cadets were surrounded by admiring friends. They then prepared for their march to the hotel. When they got out of the fair-grounds they were met by about two hundred Toledoans, who had bought all the brooms in a neighboring grocery store, and organized themselves into a "Broom Brigade," and marched to the hotel, followed by the band, Cadets, and a happy crowd of Toledo people, who cheered themselves hoarse. Arriving at the hotel, it was almost impossible for the Cadets to enter, on account of the crowd of people who were anxious to see them. The score made by the Cadets was 9½ out of a possible 10, beating the next highest company by 1½ points.

The victory gained was very flattering, when it was an understood fact that the Chicago Board of Trade Guards were the selected choice of several military companies of Chicago who drilled together for months for the contest, and never for a moment thought they would have to work hard for first place. Then the Buffalo Guards had been in several contests, and never suffered defeat. Detroit had two good companies, and, in fact, all who were interested in the contest were of the A 1 order, which made the victory all the greater for the Cadets, who found their competitors in all respects foemen worthy of their most signal efforts. The fact that the Cadets, in the face of this strong combination of qualities, and in spite of the fatigue of march and fast, and a scorching heat, moved into position and without a hitch or pause went through their most beautiful and intricate evolutions, was a matter not only of congratulation but genuine pride to every citizen of Toledo.

The following is a roster of the Detroit drill squad:

Captain W. V. McMaken.

FIRST PLATOON.

Lieut. W. R. Worts.
Sergt. H. G. Gassaway.
" Wm. F. Mack.
" Frank Datesman.
Corporal Wm. Atwill.
Private Park Hone.
" Wm. G. Root.
Corporal Eugene Breyman.
Color Sergt. Frank W. Bement.
Private Orson W. Crocker.
Private J. B. Vincent.
Corporal DeWitt C. Linn.
Private Wm. H. Johnson.
" P. C. Walker.
" G. W. Allman.

SECOND PLATOON.

Lieut. Wm. H. Cook.
Sergt. Chas. S. Paine.
" Dave Harroun.
Corporal Wm. H. Schaefer.
Private N. B. St. John.
" F. I. Howells.
" F. C. Fuller.
" O. B. Law.
" F. A. Schmidt.
" G. Lownsbury.
Corporal A. C. Swain.
Private R. V. Hodge.
" J. U. Schnetzler.
" F. C. Weed.
" T. T. Watters.

NOTES OF THE DRILL.

Just after the drill, Lieut. Cook and Cadet Howells fainted from exhaustion. It fortunately happened that Dr. Parmelee and Mrs. R. G. Bacon of Toledo were near and went to their assistance. Both were soon restored. It seems through some misunderstanding or bad management the Cadets were kept standing on the ground in the sun nearly an hour before they were called to drill.

Surgeon Parmelee was once taken for General Grant.

Byron Ritchie was in Detroit and had his "voice" with him.

The Detroit Light Guards and City Grays called on the Cadets at their

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hotel in the evening and showed them marked attention. At midnight they were serenaded by the Scotch Guards.

Bones, the colored factotum of the Cadets, was a bigger man than General Grant; with his tall broom and a pair of eye-glasses, he was a sight to see as he marched through the streets of Detroit.

The best movement of the Cadets was the company wheel in double time and loading and firing while lying down. The boys did nearly twice as many movements as any other company on the grounds, and this was done by going through many of them in double time.

Major W. H. Kellogg, Major J. A. P. Hampson, Lieut. J. F. Stretch, were judges of the prize drill.

If the prize drill is as good as the street parade, the Cadets will take first prize.—Capt. C. P. Schaefer in the *Evening Bee.*

Captain Frank W. Wachter was captain of the Broom Brigade that led the Toledo Cadets.

"HOOPER UP."

One of the very funny things that happened during the prize drill was engineered by the aforesaid "Up." A very ill-natured, tired traveling man was preparing to retire on a cot in the hallway of the hotel. He thought to take a drink before retiring, and placing his grip under the cot, that he might be able to identify it, started down to refresh himself.

"Hoop" saw the move and acted at once. He took the grip, placed it under the cot of a stranger who was sound asleep, folded up the cot and retired to a dark corner to await developments. The I. T. T. M. returned later and feeling under the cots found his grip, and a man asleep on the cot. He ripped and roared and cussed. He awoke the sleeping man and demanded him to leave. He explained how he had placed his grip under the cot and gone down for a drink, and returned to find an intruder occupying his property. It began to be quite noisy, and soon was heard from different parts of the hall, "Come off!" "Wait till somebody gets to sleep, and then stand them up in a corner!" With this the I. T. T. M. began to cool off, took his grip and went down-stairs.

Col. Haughton presented the boys with a box of cigars called the "Capital Prize."

Heyn Bros. presented each Cadet with white gloves, one pair for the parade and the other of the finest quality to wear in the drill.

Here's to the City of Detroit,
Where they performed their grand exploit;
The trim Toledo Cadets.

Here's to the flag of material rare,
Worked by Michigan's daughters fair,
For the Toledo Cadets.

Here are the thanks Detroit deserves,
Citizens, soldiers, and reserves,
For kindness to our Cadets.

And here's to the time we'll meet again,
In courtesy, new honors to gain,
Detroit and Toledo's Cadets.

A BUFFALO BOO-HOO.

The Chicago *Times* of a recent date has the following article which will be read with pleasure by the many friends of the Toledo Cadets:

"When the Buffalo Cadets returned home, after the Detroit prize drill, shorn of all the honors, they raised a great outcry, and declared they should have been given a prize. Possibly they should, but from the character of the noise made by them, it should not have been for drilling. The company is made up of ambitious young men, and they have been drilling for a long time to the sound of a bell in the armory. When they left for Detroit it was with the presumption that they could beat all out-doors; for certainly no company could drill with the clock-like regularity shown by them. This is the idea entertained by very many companies who have never had a brush with hard-working companies from other sections of the country. It is the same sort of an idea entertained by a great many eastern organizations respecting companies in the West and South. But their ideas are rudely shaken when they come to meet these organizations.

"When the Buffalo Cadets once got away from their bell, out on the grass, they were lost after a fashion, and besides showing a ragged manual and step, were wanting in some of the fine points in company work which are particularly noted by army officers. The Buffalo correspondents, however, proclaim that 'large numbers of Detroit people were indignant because the Buffalo boys won the prize and did not get it.'

"Col. E. A. Rockwood, a resident of Buffalo, who has seen twenty years' service in the National Guard, witnessed the drill and desired the home

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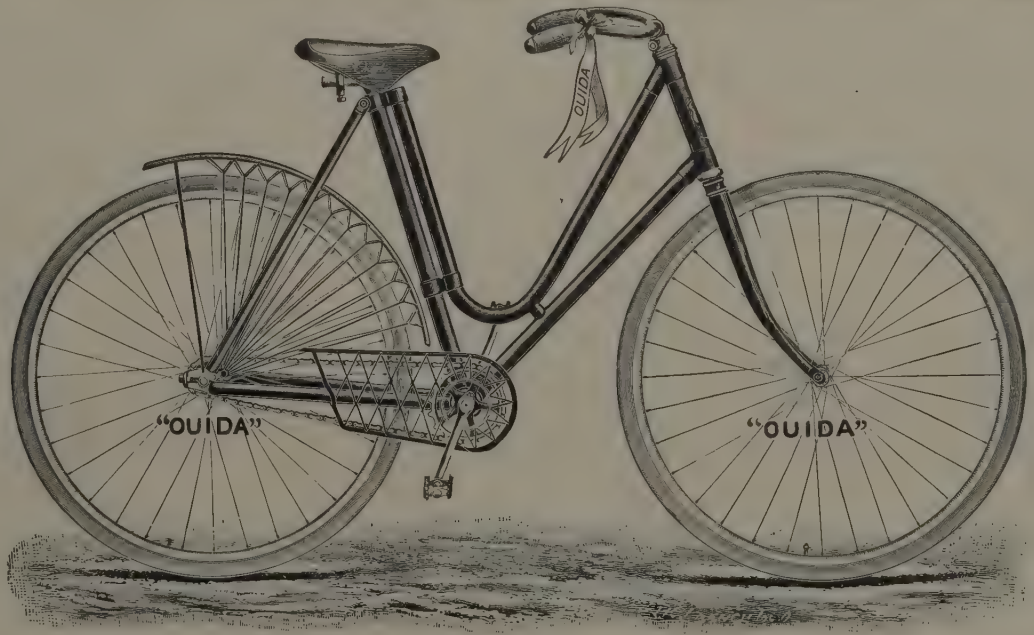

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company to win, but with others did not believe the contest was to be decided on its merits. He has since addressed a letter to the Buffalo *Courier*, in which he pricks the bubble, and he goes on to say, that 'if ever there was a fair and honorable decision it had been given.' He witnessed the entire drill and made an individual score, giving 10 as the highest figure attainable. His figures stood: Toledo Cadets, 9½; Company K, 1st Infantry of Chicago (or the Chicago Board of Trade Guards, as the Detroit papers persist in calling them, by which title they are not known by their friends at home), 9¼; Detroit Light Guards, 9; Detroit City Grays, 8½; Buffalo Cadets, 8; another company 7, and the others, 6. The judges placed the companies in the same order of merit.

"Col. Rockwood declares that the attempt to flatter the home company by declaring it was entitled to second or third place, is not only untrue, but it will do the company more harm than good. They were fairly beaten by at least four companies. The same officer also declares that the Toledo Cadets, in his view, cannot be excelled by any company in the country.

"Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, of Company K, takes almost the same view of the Toledo Cadets, and after having seen nearly all the western and southern crack companies he gives the Toledo company high rank, but does not give them the unqualified precedence that Col. Rockwood does. He would first like to see them compelled to drill by programme."

CONGRATULATIONS.

The tired heroes were kept up to a late hour at Detroit, receiving the congratulations that poured upon them. A telegram from Capt. White at Washington, who was impatiently waiting results, was early received. It read as follows:

"Let me know the result at once."

To this Capt. McMaken tersely replied: "The Frogs have taken the prize."

The following dispatch was sent immediately upon the confirmation of the news of the victory of the Cadets:

CAPTAIN MCMAKEN, Toledo Cadets, Detroit, Mich.

Our hearty congratulations. Toledo is rejoicing.

T. B. TERRY. JOHN F. KUMLER.
J. S. KOUNTZ. GEO. P. ALTER.
H. T. COOK. L. F. LYTTLE.
I. N. REED.

TOLEDO, June 15.

FAIR GROUNDS,
DETROIT, MICH., June 15, 1882.

To the Officers and Members of the Toledo Cadets.

COMRADES: On behalf of the officers and members of the 14th Regiment, O. N. G. I., we, the undersigned, tender to you our heartfelt thanks for the able manner in which you have acquitted yourselves this day, and sustained the reputation of your State and the Ohio National Guard.

GEO. D. FREEMAN, Col. 14th Reg.
PHILIP GANN, Capt. Co. H, 14th Reg.
ANDREW SCHWARTZ, Capt. Co. B, 14th Reg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1882.

CAPT. W. V. MCMAKEN: Here is health to the Cadets. May they live long and prosper.

J. W. WHITE.

CAPT. W. V. MCMAKEN: I have just learned of the success of the Cadets at Detroit. Please accept and tender to the company my hearty congratulations and best wishes for its future prosperity.

SAM'L. B. SMITH,
Asst. Adj.-Gen. of Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS WOODFORD POST,
NO. 51, G. A. R., DEP'T. OF OHIO.
PERRYSBURG, O., June 16, 1882.

Capt. W. V. McMaken, Commander Toledo Cadets.

DEAR SIR: Please accept and extend to the officers and members of your command the hearty congratulations of Woodford Post, G. A. R., of Perrysburg, on your success in winning the prize for proficiency in drill at the contest in Detroit on yesterday, the 15th inst. It was with feelings of utmost satisfaction that the news was received by us. We deem the laurels that you have won well merited, and we bid you God-speed in the pursuit of future achievements.

JAMES HAYES, *Commander.*
By JAMES P. AVERILL, *Adjutant.*

CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1882.

CAPT. MCMAKEN: I congratulate you and your command.

A. H. BRUMEN, *Cleveland Grays.*

TOLEDO, June 16, 1882.

CAPT. MCMAKEN: Among the general congratulations extended to you, accept mine individually. Your friend,

JAMES W. MYERS.

TOLEDO DEPOT, June 15, 1882.
CAPT. W. V. MCMAKEN: You won fairly and fully. Now tell the boys to be sober and modest, and they will win twice. J. W. FULLER.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1882.

Capt. Wm. McMaken, Commanding Toledo Cadets.

DEAR SIR: It is not in my power to express to you the various emotions which thrilled me when I read in the morning paper the news of the success of your command at Detroit. The most predominant one was pride, pride again that I had been one of you. That telegraphic summary which spoke of your success, was full of meaning to me. It brought back to my mind the long drills, and made me admire most intensely that perseverance which I know was the cause of your well-won success.

Though you have reorganized since I left, though many have come in, and many have gone from the company, still I shall always feel that I am one of you, and I know you will not begrudge me the happiness I felt as I turned to my messmates this morning and said, "I once was one of that command."

I saw Adjutant-General Drum a few days ago, and he talked most glowingly of the Chicago drill, and told me how many times he had thought of it, and of Sergt. Cook (Lieut. W. H. Cook), who did hard work to make it a success.

Please remember me to my friends, and allow my humble congratulations to be accepted among those of the many which are much more important. Always wishing for your success, believe me, most sincerely yours,

RANDOLPH H. MINER, *U. S. Navy.*

THE VICTORS' RETURN.

Upon the arrival of the Toledo Cadets a reception was tendered the winners of the prize drill by their Toledo admirers. It is seldom that such public enthusiasm is exhibited in this city as was manifested on the return of the Cadets from Detroit. Word reached the city that they would arrive on the 10:10 Canada Southern train, and long before that time the old Union Depot was filled by a crowd that was eager to show its appreciation of Toledo's crack military organization.

In response to an order issued by Commander T. B. Terry, a number of the G. A. R. assembled at their hall, and, headed by a squad of police and Wolf's band, wended its way to the depot, reaching there but a little while before the arrival of the train.

Promptly on time the train steamed into the depot, and immediately the air was filled with cheers from hundreds of throats.

Alighting from the cars the Cadets formed into line, and, accompanied by Milverstedt's band, marched outside. At the north entrance they were formally received by the G. A. R., while the crowd which occupied nearly every foot of available space extending nearly to the bridge, cheered lustily. There were many ladies in the throng, and their enthusiasm found expression in the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The Cadets were preceded by a brigade, the members of which had accompanied them to Detroit, and each of whom wore a Corn City badge and carried a brand-new broom. Their appearance caused much merriment, and their evolutions were equal to the occasion. The Cadets looked even better than ever before, and as they marched to Milverstedt's entrancing music were the admiration of all. A column was formed in the following order, and the procession wended its way to the front of the Produce Exchange:

Squad of Police.
Pioneers.
Milverstedt's Band.
Broom Brigade.
Fourth Ohio Battery.
Toledo Cadets.
Wolf's Band.
Members of G. A. R.
Citizens.

Upon reaching the corner of St. Clair and Madison streets, they halted on Madison, and a line was drawn up facing the Produce Exchange. The crowd had increased until by this time the streets were nearly blockaded. Cheers were given for the Cadets and the Battery, and the Cadets gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for the Corn City and everybody that lives in it.

A temporary platform was arranged, and mounting it Mayor Romeis congratulated the boys on the victory they had achieved. He said it gave him pleasure to congratulate them,

not only for himself, but for all the military organizations in the city. He said the citizens were proud of them when they went away, but to-day they were even prouder. He hoped that the drill in which they had lately participated would make them even better for coming encounters of a similar character. Col. Anderson was present, he said, and as he could express in more fitting terms the feelings of the people, he would give way to him. That gentleman was introduced and received with loud applause. As the Mayor retired, the Cadets gave him three cheers and a tiger.

The address of Col. Anderson, impromptu as it was, was most happy, eloquent and appropriate. He said in substance that the Mayor had expressed the feelings of the citizens in the matter, yet he need not have said it. It could be seen in the heads, and was known still better to fill the hearts of all present. The Cadets, in capturing the prize, had not only won credit for themselves but for the entire city. It was not strange, either, that the admiration of the citizens should be so manifestly expressed, as it would seem impossible for the Cadets to have won so much without the feelings of their friends finding vent in a becoming manner.

The ardor of the old soldier, he said, was renewed to-day, as it called back to memory the time when, about the age of the Cadets, they were starting out to make their drill perfect. Now that they are getting old, it makes them proud to see that their sons are able to sustain their reputation on such an occasion, in the great city of Detroit. The Cadets, he said, were not judged by citizens, but by competent critics, who judged only from military tactics. He complimented them on the success of their effort, and concluded by wishing them further success on behalf of the veterans. The address throughout was characteristic of the speaker, and when he concluded, he was given three hearty cheers.

GENERAL JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Calls being made for Gen. Steedman, the veteran mounted the platform and congratulated the boys upon their victory in a few feeling remarks. He said he endorsed all the eloquence of Col. Anderson, and to them it expressed all the gray-haired soldiers would say. As an old soldier he felt proud of them, and knew the citizens were positive that the score of Toledo, which is not excelled by any other city in the country, would be kept at its standard. It was most nobly sustained at Detroit. He said he knew what perhaps he ought not to say, but he would; that they had the prejudice of the regular army, and their drilling was looked upon with cold indifference. The judges were disinterested, and the Cadets had won on their merits, and earned the victory that was awarded them. He spoke of the enthusiasm manifested, when, before the drill, it was announced that the Cadets would certainly win the prize. He said that it was perhaps a little premature. The ladies were as enthusiastic as the men, and he was sure that if it was so they could come out, there would be more of them in attendance than men. He continued in a happy vein for a short time, and again congratulated them on their success.

The companies then marched to their armories, taking Superior Street until they reached Cherry, and to the armory.

After the boys reached their armory a committee of ladies composed of Mrs. Wm. Schaefer, Mrs. J. Gutchow, Miss Louise Schaefer and Miss Carrie Graff, representing the St. Paul's Ladies' Aid Society, presented the boys with several beautiful cakes and handsome bouquets. St. Paul's German Church presented beautiful bouquets. They were heartily appreciated.

SERMON BY H. M. BACON TO CADETS.

June 25th, 1882, the Cadets attended Central Congregational Church to listen to a sermon by Rev. H. M. Bacon. The subject was "Winning Prizes." Dr. Bacon took for his text I. Cor. ix. 24, 25: "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible." Dr. Bacon, after referring to the recent victory and prize won, spoke of winning higher prizes than man can offer. A large congregation was present and the sermon held the attention closely. The solo, Ave Maria, was sung by Mrs. Harry Bacon in an admirable manner.

TRI-STATE FAIR DRILL.

Wednesday, July 12, 1882, Cadets left for Put-in Bay, to take up their quarters for next six days at Camp White, so named in honor of Capt. White. During camp the boys prepared for the prize drill at the Tri-State Fair in September.

August 28, 1882, the following program was issued by the Tri-State Fair Association relative to the prize drill to be held at the Fair Grounds, Sept. 4th to 16th inclusive :

Military Drill, $4,000 in prizes, Sept. 6th and 7th. List of entries : McKeen Cadets, of Terre Haute ; Indianapolis Light Infantry, of Indianapolis ; Jackson Guards, of Jackson, Mich. ; Tredway Rifles, of St. Louis, Mo.; Porter Guards, of Memphis, Tenn. ; Company C, 17th O. N. G., Mt. Vernon, O.; Co. G, 1st I. N. G., Ill., and Toledo Cadets.

The following notice was issued :

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 2, 1882.

Major Henry S. Bunker is hereby appointed commandant of the Military Camp at the Tri-State Fair Grounds during the continuance of the military prize drill. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

L. S. BAUMGARDNER, *President.*
JOHN FARLEY, *Secretary.*

Major Bunker at once assumed command, and issued General Order No. 1, appointing his aids.

Honorary members of the Cadets wore elegant ribbon badges during the drill with the name of their company printed thereon.

Sept. 6th about 5,000 people assembled at the grounds to witness the great prize drill. Owing to changes in the program, rendered necessary by the defection of certain companies, it was decided to have the entire drill take place that afternoon.

The Toledo Cadets, under command of Capt. McMaken, 1st Lieut. W. R. Worts, 2d Lieut. W. H. Cook, 1st Sergeant H. G. Gassaway, 2d Sergeant C. S. Paine ; the Wooster Guards, Capt. J. N. Clarke, and the Tredway Rifles, Capt. C. P. Walbridge. The companies drilled in the order named, the judges being Maj. W. L. Kellogg, U. S. A., Lieut. J. S. Stretch, U. S. A., and Capt. T. D. Hamilton, U. S. A.

At 2:21 P. M. a great shout went up from the grand stand as the Toledo Cadets marched into the drill-ground, and the fine appearance of the young men and their soldierly bearing fully entitled them to the plaudits. An idea of the many evolutions performed by the command cannot be given in the compass of an ordinary report.

The company was 51 minutes completing the program handed to the commanding officer, or six minutes over the time allowance.

For some reason the judges took some time to decide on the winners of the contest. When their decision was announced, the Tredway Rifles were awarded first prize with a score of 27.82 out of a possible 30. The Cadets, 2d prize, 27.46 ; Wooster, third prize, score 19.27.

1883.

DEATH OF GENERAL STEEDMAN.

October 18, 1883, the Toledo Cadets lost one of their greatest friends and admirers in the death of Gen. Jas. B. Steedman. He was one of those grand historic figures prominent in the mighty struggle for the integrity of the Nation.

The following communication from the company was published in the *Commercial* at the time of his death :

" The announcement that Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman was dead, while it fell heavily upon the entire community, left no deeper mark of grief than it has upon the Toledo Cadets. We have read with earnest pleasure his daring deeds in the terrible civil war, and as the mind carefully and deliberately traces and retraces his heroic acts where he attacked his country's enemy in the face of death, our sympathy and praise for the gallant general rises up in our breasts, uncontrollably. He was always a friend to the militia, and the special interest he seemed to have for our company has endeared him to us with a feeling that time cannot obliterate. So long as the Toledo Cadets are an organization, or any of its members are alive, the name of General Steedman, soldier, patriot and statesman, will be heralded with joy, fame and honor. We are proud that among the eight 'honorary life members' of this organization, General Steedman was one. When the Cadets wanted breech-loading guns the demand was greater than the supply, as 18 companies had the right to obtain arms first, on account of their organization dating prior to ours. With this obstacle to fight the success of the company seemed limited. But the true and trusty General came to our relief. In company with

a delegate he visited the authorities and after a short discussion finished as follows: 'These are my boys, and they must have guns.' And we got them, and we carry them to-day, and have carried them with pride on many occasions. Well we remember on our return from victory in times of peace, how the General, from experience gained in the front of battle, received us in so warm and cordial a manner. How our hearts always swelled as we would salute him on the street with "Good morning, General," and his response would come rounded and full of feeling, "Good morning, boys." But he has departed. His deeds are but those of a past. He has left the busy world of strife to sleep the sleep of the deserving. To his bereaved family we extend our most heartfelt sympathy, and shall always feel, as did the private in the 115th Illinois, that with the general to advise or lead us we were confident of success.

"While we abide by the rulings of the Divine Being, we deeply deplore the loss. "TOLEDO CADETS."

First Lieut. W. R. Worts resigned commission February 19, 1883. Accepted and honorably discharged February 22, 1883.

March 1, 1883, occurred the election for second lieutenant.

FIRST BALLOT.

G. Gassaway	12	C. S. Paine	7
W. F. Mack	7	F. Datesman	2
J. Vincent	2	D. Harroun	5
P. Hone	1		

On the 38th ballot an adjournment was taken.

On March 8 balloting was resumed, and on the 60th ballot another adjournment.

March 12. Balloting was resumed. The 71st ballot resulted in the election of H. G. Gassaway.

RESULT OF SEVENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

H. G. Gassaway, 19; W. F. Mack, 1; D. C. Linn, 15.

May 17, 1883, two nines from the Toledo Cadets contested on the diamond at League Park, and afforded considerable sport to those in attendance. That the boys were great favorites with the ladies was evidenced by the fact that the majority of those present to witness the game were members of the gentler sex, the ladies' section of the grand stand being nearly filled.

Nines were as follows:

1st Platoon.	*Position.*	*2d Platoon.*
Vincent	Catcher	Watters.
Vail	Pitcher	Irvine.
Datesman	1st base	Hodge.
Bement	2d base	Gassaway.
Johnson	3d base	Rundell.
Cook, Capt	Short stop	Clark.
Hone	Left field	Swain.
Ketcham	Center field	Schaefer, Capt.
Root	Right field	Lownsbury.

Game called at the end of the seventh inning, and resulted in a victory for the 1st Platoon.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1st Platoon	2	5	15	7	4	4	6	—43
2d Platoon	0	4	2	2	0	1	4	—13

July 4th was a gala day in the city of Toledo. The starting-point for all that was contemplated was the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Building. All the military companies, the G. A. R., Knights Templar, Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias in the city, and twenty military companies from abroad, including the celebrated Gatling Gun Battery of Cleveland, participated in the exercises.

The day opened with a salute by the Fourth Battery. At 10 o'clock the laying of the corner-stone took place, after which a procession was formed and marched to the Union Depot, where cars were provided and the societies were transferred to the Tri-State Fair Grounds.

Dinner was served on the grounds at 12.30.

At 2 o'clock, before an immense audience, a grand review was held on the race-track of all the uniformed organizations.

The Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery then gave an exhibition, after which a great sham battle was entered into, with Major W. W. Alcorn in command of the Union forces, and Capt. T. B. Terry the Confederate forces.

In the morning the Cadets acted as escort for the Knights Templar.

HANGING OF CARL BACH AT BOWLING GREEN, O., OCTOBER, 1883.

October 9th, on request of Sheriff Brown, Adjt. Gen. Smith ordered the Cadets and Co. C, 16th Regt., to report at Bowling Green to attend the execution of Carl Bach, the wife murderer, which would occur October 12th. Both companies left for Bowling Green Thursday evening, October 11th.

On arriving there they marched to the court-house, where an excited crowd of people were awaiting them.

Bach had murdered his wife and cut her body to pieces with a corn-cutter, severing her fingers from her hands, her toes from her feet, and mutilating her in a most horrible manner. The deed was one beyond all comprehension of belief. Bach had had several trials, and though convicted of murder in the first degree in each and every one, he persisted in making a statement that he would never be hung.

About the time for the execution to take place a law was enacted in the State of Ohio requiring all executions to be held privately. The German neighbors of Bach, believing that he would cheat the gallows and be spirited away in the night, determined that they would hang him themselves, and agreed to meet in Bowling Green Thursday night for that purpose. This was the direct cause of the Cadets and Co. C being ordered there. A large portion of the mob had already congregated, and were at the court-house when the militia arrived. The court-house was at once fitted up as a barracks, and relief squads were stationed about the jail and court-house grounds, and relieved hourly. They were ordered to load with ball-cartridges, and to shoot any person who refused to halt at a command.

All through the night hundreds of people walked up and down the dead lines surrounding the grounds, but no demonstration of any kind occurred.

Early Friday morning Sheriff Brown notified Bach that he would hang that day, and to prepare himself for the same Upon being notified of the fact he begged the sheriff to allow him to return to his cell. The sheriff refused. Bach pleaded and pleaded with the sheriff, offering all kinds of excuses why he wanted to return.

W. H. SCHAEFER. O. B. LAW. H. SCHAEFER.
C. P. PAINE. F. I. HOWELLS. D. C. LINN.

TAKEN AT BOWLING GREEN.

Finally, becoming convinced that the sheriff would not permit him to return, he told the officer that had he permitted him to return they never would have enjoyed the pleasure of hanging him, and in order to save some precious life he would show the sheriff something interesting if he would accompany him to his cell.

Sheriff Brown handcuffed Bach and led him to his cell. Upon entering, Bach walked to the side wall, and with his handcuffed hands drew from the mortar between the stones a small piece of thread attached to a shoestring. To the shoestring was a leather case, made from the lining of his boot, in which he had concealed a case-knife as sharp as a razor. He told Brown that his intentions were, when he was satisfied he could not escape the gallows, to commit suicide by cutting his throat. In another part of the cell he showed the sheriff where he had concealed two large copper pennies which, he said, he intended to swallow, knowing they would corrode his stomach and kill him; but the knife was kept in case the pennies did not work, or he did not have time to use them. Sheriff Brown, being uneasy about his man, and the crowds on the outside having swelled to over 5,000 people, lost no time in leading Bach to the gallows.

In less than twenty minutes he had him standing over the trap.

When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "I am not guilty, and the officials have lied about me."

Sheriff Brown then placed the noose about his neck, put a black cap over his eyes, and the trap was sprung. His neck was broken in the fall. About 75 people witnessed the execution, among them several Cadets.

Lieut. Gassaway, with a squad of Cadets with loaded arms were drawn up in front, and stood guard around the enclosure containing the gallows during the execution.

Sheriff Brown had agreed to the people that as he could not admit them to the execution, he would place Bach's body in the court-house yard, where all who wished might see that he had actually been hung, and was dead. This he did.

The crowd marched between lines of militia, and took a view of the body. This action on the part of the sheriff was a wise one, as the crowd was in no mood to be trifled with.

1884.

CINCINNATI RIOT.

On a pleasant Sunday afternoon in March, quite an assemblage of young men took place at Clark's Hall. The purpose these men had in getting together was not pleasure, however, and a good many of them had an anxious expression on their faces. Some of them (the poor unfortunates) had been working when they received a call from other members, who were arrayed in the uniform of the State Militia; others had been out calling on their sweethearts, and still others taking a quiet Sunday stroll, when their day-dreams were rudely interrupted. Only a few words passed between the men in uniform and those in citizens' clothes, when the citizen would stop working or anything else he was doing and rush for home at his best "double time," gather a few blankets and clothing, say good-by to the folks and start for the armory.

All this racket and bustle was caused by a telegram from headquarters ordering the Toledo Cadets to report to Col. Norton of the 16th Regiment for duty at Cincinnati. The story of the riot at that place is now ancient history, but brings back to the minds of the participants many recollections. As stated before, the assembly was sounded in the afternoon of Sunday, March 30th, 1884.

The company started for the old Island House depot late in the afternoon, and after being assigned to a car in a special train which was standing waiting for the men, made themselves at home while they waited for the arrival of the outside companies of the 16th. It was some time after midnight when they arrived and the train started. After an uneventful journey the train reached Cincinnati at about 6:30 A. M. next day. Great crowds stood around the entrances and in the depot, and the Cadets were ordered to clear the building, having loaded their guns before reaching the city. As soon as they forced the mob back, the other companies got out of the train, loaded their guns, and having formed in marching order, started towards the Ninth Street Police Station, the Cadets being on the left of the line. The mob at this time was calling the soldiers all kinds of vile names and threatened to send them all home on shutters. Old "Hickory," an uncle of Corporal, now Lieut. Howells, and a thorough Kentuckian, got so worked up about this that he was going to leave the ranks and tackle the mob single-handed, but was restrained by "Punk" Hone and "Ed." Culver. The company had hardly reached the police station, stacked arms and found a place to rest when the men were ordered to fall in again. This time they went to Music Hall, which, it was rumored, was to be burned by the mob that night. The men reached there in safety, getting much the same reception along the way that they had on the road from the depot to the station. After reaching Music Hall a detail was made, guards mounted, and the balance of the company, stacking arms, looked out for a place to rest. It was not long before a well-defined rumor reached the boys that they were going to draw some rations, and the Cadets were in at the "killing" as usual. This supper introduced the boys to a menu that was destined to make them heart-sore and weary. It was ham and bread, and ham and bread it was until they had turned their faces toward home again. Sometimes a pickle would be thrown in, and once in a while a man could, by extra effort, get a cup of coffee (?). It so palled on the taste that it was not long before some of the men commenced to kick, but their kicking was in vain until "Punk" began to condemn the ham to the tune of the church chimes, which were located in a church close by and which struck every quarter of an hour; after the first few times, the rest of the men took it up, and it was finally participated in by all of the militia. It was after this kick had become general, that pickles and coffee (?) was added to the bill of fare. One or two of the boys, however, after return to Central Police Station, which occurred about 7 P. M. same day, were detailed as

orderlies at the Adjutant-General's office. These orderlies took their meals at a restaurant, and were permitted to indulge in such luxuries as porterhouse steak and mushrooms, fried oysters, and in fact all the delicacies of the season, at the expense of the State. The orderlies were, however, going all around Cincinnati alone, and no doubt were given the extra rations for the same reason that a man is given anything he desires to eat before being hung: that is, there was no certainty that they would ever get another meal. Some of the men who had tried Cincinnati water, arranged with some boys hanging around to go and get them some "bottled goods" to quench their thirst, and would pay for them when purchase was delivered. "Billy" Atwell thought of a new plan, however, and paid in advance, handing a boy a two-dollar bill; neither the boy, change, or purchase have been seen since, and the affair almost caused another riot. The men guyed "Billy," and he got so mad he would have liked to have cleaned out the entire brigade.

On the day of arrival at Cincinnati the Cadets were on duty continuously from the time they arrived at the police station at about 7 A. M. until about 2 A. M. next day. After being relieved they were forced to find places to sleep wherever they could; the rooms being almost all occupied, they were obliged, most of them, to sleep in hallways, on hard-wood floors. The doors being open continually at each end of the hall caused many of the men to take severe colds. On the next day, Wednesday, the company went to the funeral of Capt. Desmond. During their stay at Cincinnati they were moved from one point to another several times, but headquarters continued to be at the police station most of the time. Nothing further of importance occurred at Cincinnati, the mob having been thoroughly subdued, and Cadets, together with the 16th Regiment, left for home on Wednesday night, arriving at the depot about 11 o'clock.

To show their appreciation of the services rendered by the soldiers of Toledo, some of the citizens arranged for a banquet at the Island House. This information was handed to the boys as soon as they reached the depot, and they were all in a hurry to get to work at the lunch, having been on the road for about eight hours. Almost the first thing they saw on entering the supper-room was another installment of ham, and it was wondered how the ham happened to beat them back to Toledo. On arrival at the armory, after a few remarks from the colonel of the 16th and the captain of the company, the ranks were broken and men went to the bosom of their families, glad enough to be through with such an experience.

May 3d the following was received from Col. Norton:

CAPTAIN MCMAKEN:

The Sixteenth Regiment has returned from its campaign to Cincinnati, and as the Col. Commanding, I am justly proud of the record they have made while there.

Your command having been temporarily attached to my regiment, I take this occasion to say that the Toledo Cadets are entitled to full share in such credit.

Your services were prompt, efficient and soldierly, and in behalf of the officers and men of the regiment, I desire to say that the feelings generated during your stay with us were most favorable, and should future events call us to similar duty your company will be welcome in the ranks of the Sixteenth Regiment.

I have in general orders congratulated the command on its conduct and exhibition of soldierly qualities, and such congratulations have been endorsed at headquarters at Columbus.

As you go from us, I desire that you take with you the full measure of your credit.

J. D. NORTON,
Col. Commanding 16th Reg O. N. G.

July 22, 1884, Second Lieutenant H. Griff Gassaway resigned commission. Resignation was accepted and he was honorably discharged July 25, 1884.

PRESENTATION TO H. G. GASSAWAY ("OLD RELIABLE")

Of an elegant gold badge, consisting of a bar on which is engraved his name; swinging from this is a Maltese cross, with a belt, cartridge-box, musket and bayonet in relief upon it. Below this, in turn, is a handsome laurel wreath enclosing the letters, T. C. Designed and made by Jake Frame, 1885.

Aug. 4, 1885, Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Mack resigned commission. Resignation was accepted, and he was honorably discharged Aug. 18, 1885.

CAMP AXLINE, AT SPRINGFIELD.

(From Cadets' Souvenir of 1891.)

July 21 to 28, 1886, company encamped with 2d Brigade, and were temporarily attached to the 7th Regiment, Col. W. J. White.

The camp was named after Adj.-Gen. Axline, and was favored with his presence throughout.

The military bearing, camp duty and conduct of the Cadets led the van, and the highest officers pointed to them as models to follow.

On Sunday afternoon they gave an exhibition drill in the boiling hot sun; the grounds were crowded with people, and what was thought of them can best be seen in the following extract from the Springfield *Globe-Republican*, one of the leading papers:

A little wait then occurred, and then the Toledo Cadets appeared, headed by the Big Six Band. They were greeted with a spontaneous burst of applause. Their appearance was simply magnificent. Their uniform consisted of white duck trousers, a dark-blue dress coat, and white helmets surmounted by a white, blue-tipped plume. They at once won everybody's favor and riveted everybody's attention. The exhibition was as nearly perfect as any that has ever been seen here. It was wonderful. The twenty-six men in line worked together like a single piece of machinery. It was a perfect picture to see their company maneuvers. These were not confined to the single company movements, but included all the most difficult provided for in the tactics. Frequent bursts of applause greeted them as they marched over the field. Their execution of the manual of arms was wonderfully fine. The company has been drilled so thoroughly, even to the minutest detail, that the members execute the manual with the precision of clockwork. Perhaps the finest part of the manual was the loadings and firings. The Cadets have certainly reduced these very difficult features of the manual to a science. Loading and firing, standing and kneeling, were nearly perfection itself. The firing lying down and firing by file were particularly worthy of note. All the movements of the Cadets are performed in quick time, and an exhibition in the hot sun like that given yesterday is extremely hard on them. As they marched from the field, they were enthusiastically applauded, for they had outdone even their own previous efforts.

The same paper also said:

Saturday the troops passed in review before Col. White and staff and General Axline. As usual, however, the Toledo Cadets carried off the honors. They are a fine-looking, soldierly set of men, and bear the enviable

BADGE PRESENTED TO H. G. GASSAWAY.

reputation of being the best drilled company in Ohio, and second to few in the United States.

One night about 12 o'clock, the writer, who was on guard in front of headquarters, heard Col. White, Gen. Axline and Gen. Mead arranging to sound the long roll, a sound that never fails to rouse a soldier from his slumbers. In war time it announces the coming of the enemy, but of course was given here simply as a test. In a few moments the bugle and drum were pealing out their direful warning, and the general and staff galloped rapidly away. From his position on the bluff the guard witnessed a scene of wildest confusion. Lights were flashing, drums beating, officers shouting and soldiers rushing pell-mell, hither and thither, to fall in. Quiet reigned for a time, which said that the companies were drawn up in line. Half an hour later, when Gen. Axline staggered up the slope, a staff officer eagerly enquired:

"What company reached the right of the line, General?"

"Just the very one I expected," he replied; "the Toledo Cadets."

In his report to the general headquarters that year, Col. White said:

. . . The superior excellence in drill, the thorough discipline and efficiency, the soldierly bearing and conduct upon all occasions of the Toledo Cadets, deserves special mention and commendation. Their example and influence were greatly beneficial to the regiment with which they served, and gave entertainment to the entire brigade. The exhibition drill given on Sunday evening in the presence of ten thousand spectators challenged the admiration and elicited the rapturous applause of all beholders. Such skill and perfection in military movements are rarely witnessed.

1887.

Second Lieutenant Frank Datesman resigned commission February 1, 1887. Accepted and honorably discharged March 10, 1887.

First Lieutenant W. H. Cook resigned commission June 5, 1891. Accepted and honorably discharged, June 8, 1891.

WASHINGTON DRILL.

During the month of November, 1886, the news reached Toledo that a national prize-drill would be held in Washington the following May.

Companies all over the United States were invited, and preparations were being made for a grand turnout.

All the crack companies of the South immediately entered, and the thought occurred to the Cadets, "Why not try for a piece of the pie?" The matter was brought up at a company meeting, and although the boys realized that a trip of this kind would take months of hard work and self-denial, the vote stood almost unanimous for accepting.

Then came the money question, and although it looked dubious for some time, when the citizens saw the boys were in earnest, and from their past experience that it would be a good advertisement for our city, the money was soon raised.

Then came the time to show what the boys were made of.

In the middle of November we began to drill four nights each week, and kept it up until February, when the time was increased to six nights each week.

During the drilling the enthusiasm of the citizens kept increasing.

They came to the armory almost every night and gave encouragement by applause and good advice.

About two weeks before leaving for Washington the entire company moved into the armory, and of those who were there who will ever forget those weeks! A history might almost be written of them alone. The bonds of friendship and brotherhood, formed at such a time, can never be broken.

All during those fourteen days we arose at 4.30 A. M. (encouraged no doubt to do so by the ringing of an alarm clock that seemed never to tire), and drilled till almost seven, when we had breakfast in a near-by restaurant, then off to business.

After a hard day's work we had supper at the restaurant, then drilled from six to nine. At ten, everybody, including officers, were expected to retire, and this they did without much persuading.

Such work as this carried on by a body of temperate young men of about the same age, is what gave us that clockwork regularity in drill which a military company was never expected to attain, and which, later on, the judges pronounced "cadence"; and while on this subject, it might be well to add, Upton says, "a movement is done in so many motions of a certain duration of time." If it is correct for one man to drill so (and he would be marked zero if he did not), why, when a company by hard work and long hours have attained this proficiency, should it be called "cadence"?

In the words of our Saviour we might say, "Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

To return to our drill.

On the day of our departure, May 20th, in the afternoon, it seemed as though the entire city turned out to say good-by. Escorted to the depot by Miami Division, K. of P., and local military, we boarded the train and were off for Washington via the B. & O. R. R., having a Pullman palace-car to ourselves, and being accompanied by the following ladies: Mrs. W. H. Cook, Miss Mamie Cook, Mrs. Edward Frisbie and Mrs. Graham Lownsbury.

Nothing particularly exciting transpired during the trip, the boys devoting their time to cards, singing, and admiring the beautiful scenery, with an occasional raid on a lunch-counter.

We arrived in Washington the next afternoon, and were met at the depot by our old friends, Capt. J. W. White and wife.

Tired and dirty after our long ride, we formed on the platform, and prepared for the long march to our camping grounds. Clad in fatigue uniform, rather the worse for wear, with trousers baggy at the knee, knapsacks loaded for a two-weeks stay, and perspiration flowing at a Maud S. gait, we started, marching in fours till Pennsylvania Avenue was reached, when we wheeled into solid company front, and marched down the famous avenue as though the entire company were glued together.

In general appearance, so far as dress was concerned, we might have been taken for a burlesque troupe.

But the erect military bearing and admirable marching caused the people to look, and then turn and look again; finally we got some applause, and as we

proceeded down the avenue it was one great ovation. Applause and yells of "Here come the winners!" "Where are you from, boys?" greeted us, and people even ran after the captain to ask the name of the company, and where from.

Upon reaching camp, which was situated in the rear of the White House, near the great Washington Monument, and upon the banks of the famous Potomac, we were soon settled for the night, and next day were assigned to the Ohio Battalion, commanded by Col. J. C. Howe.

Excitement over the coming contest was intense.

Every company was drilling constantly, and the camp was all day long a scene of great activity.

We settled down to hard work at once, not a single one leaving camp until the Thursday following the drill, a period of five days.

The boys spent the time cleaning guns, uniforms, accoutrements, and keeping their quarters in neat miltary condition, and were frequently complimented by the commandant of camp.

The following is from the Cadets' Souvenir of 1891:

"With ill-concealed impatience the Cadets awaited their turn on the drill grounds. They could hear the applause of the people on the drill grounds back of the White House, attesting appreciation of some other company's movements, and it must be said the hearts of some of the Cadets sank within them, though the reason for it was nowhere within their reach. The drills continued steadily, and repeatedly the Captain and his brother officers counseled the Cadets to keep their mouths tightly closed, to pay strict attention to duty, and learn that ever-necessary idea of confidence in oneself. It is with satisfaction that we say these counsels were not lost on the boys, and the strict discipline maintained had its great benefits. The company had only a sufficient number of well-drilled men to make up the drill squad. Had one of these taken ill, the drill would, through necessity, have been abandoned, but thanks to the attention of the officers, their watchful care and kindness, the boys were well preserved and in splendid condition to battle for the prize. All this time the people of Toledo were in feverish excitement and telegraphic enquiries came by the dozens. Crowds of excited citizens thronged the bulletin-boards in Toledo, and when specials to the Toledo papers came voicing all Washington's sentiment, and stating that it was thought the Cadets had won beyond a doubt, the excitement at home could not be controlled. There was rejoicing everywhere throughout the city, but as it proved, sad to say, this enthusiasm was a little premature. That Thursday morning at 10 o'clock the Cadets left their camp and marched with confident step to the drill grounds. No one can tell what were the thoughts of the young soldiers, but through it all they kept their heads. After the process of inspection, the company appeared before the judges and the audience, and when it became known who they were, a burst of applause greeted them. The tedious programme was executed with scarcely a break, and so wild was the applause that repeatedly Capt. McMaken and the judges were obliged to ask the audience to refrain, so that the commands might be heard. When they finished and Capt. McMaken saluted, the applause was deafening. The people had never witnessed such a drill. Men stood up and yelled and waved their hats, ladies cried out their approval, and handkerchiefs waved by the hundreds. It was a proud moment for the boys, and their hearts beat wildly when they marched from the grounds, followed by a prolonged cheer.

"The Washington papers were enthusiastic, and what they thought of it is best told in their own words. The following, which appeared in the *Evening Star*, voiced the general sentiment. The headlines said, 'Marvelous Drilling—The Toledo Cadets Carry Everything by Storm.' Then came the story:

"Next seen were the Toledo Cadets in their white duck trousers, blue jackets and white helmets. Their handsome and even marching brought a good deal of applause. But a great surprise was in store for all. While our own Washington boys drilled well, so well, in fact, that all their admirers felt sure they would at least get a place, if not the first prize—all chance of the first prize coming to Washington were expelled when the Cadets had been seen. The drilling of the crack company of the Washington Light Infantry was a treat, but the drilling of the Toledo Cadets was a marvel. Nothing has been seen on the drill grounds yet that comes anywhere near it. And the applause, while generous for the Washington boys, was such a continuous ovation for the Toledo laddies that the judges were compelled to wave their hands for silence, so that the Captain's

orders could be heard. Their movements were a model of accuracy and were the prettiest thing seen yet. As one old veteran said, 'I wanted the Washington boys to win, but I must give in to these boys, by all means, if I want to be fair-minded.' One of the most difficult movements, or the one upon which every company has failed to a certain degree, is in lying down and getting up. The Toledo boys did this with as much evenness as they would carry arms, and with as much grace. The popular verdict was the Toledo boys would capture the first prize of $5,000.

"The other Washington papers were similar in tone, and citizens of Washington called at the Cadets' camp to say it and to extend their hearty congratulations. The name, Toledo Cadets, was in everybody's mouth. The Ohio and Washington companies called at the camp and told that the general opinion gave the prize to Toledo, and away back in Toledo the people were rejoicing, little dreaming of the disappointment that was in store for them. How could they be disappointed? Was not all Washington standing by the Cadets? Did not the press of the country already give them the first prize? And yet they were disappointed. How, no one actually knows, and probably never will.

"On Friday morning, May 27th, the day following the drill, this special despatch from Washington appeared in the *New York Herald:*

"The Toledo Cadets are the favorites tonight, by reason of their exceptionally fine drill. They are without doubt the first in the race thus far. Their drill was well-nigh perfect. The audience fairly thundered at them in ecstasy. To the uninitiated they seemed to be beyond the pale of doubt the winners. There are sins of omission as well as commission that do not appear. This but enhances the interest.

"Days of anxiety followed the drill of the Cadets. The arduous work over, the Captain removed the restraint and allowed the boys to roam wherever their fancy suited. They gathered together again though when the day came on which the prizes were to be awarded. With mingled feelings of hope and fear the boys marched out on to the drill grounds, and here again were treated to thunderous applause. Sixty-nine companies had entered the contest, but only thirty-seven of them drilled, and they marched near the judges' stand and took positions. The silence that followed was agonizing to all alike, and the people and soldiers were breathless when Col. King arose to announce the winners. Most of them expected to hear him say: "First prize, Toledo Cadets;" but, no; he said instead: "The Lomax Rifles, of Mobile, Alabama." The hearts of the Cadets thumped loudly, and every one at least expected they would take second. But this went to Co. D, St. Paul, Minn. Nor did the Cadets get third, fourth or fifth, but were assigned simply to seventh place. The feelings of all can better be imagined than described. It was a severe blow to the T. C.'s, and they seemed stunned and stupefied. How it had come about no one could tell, but many remarks were heard from competent sources that gave the company ample cause to feel indignant. Yet, bitter as the disappointment was, they faced it calmly. All eyes were turned upon them. They stood there like a solid wall, and the faces of none betrayed the tumult that was going on in their breasts.

"At this moment a little incident occurred that can best tell the story of what followed. A newspaper man approached Adjutant-General Axline, who stood there dazed and bewildered, and talked with him, the next morning publishing the following:

"Amazement sat supreme upon the great audience, and a buzz of angry and suspicioning comment ran through the crowd. Then followed the announcement as to merit, and the Toledo Cadets—the pride of the encampment and particularly of Washington people—stood seventh. Hundreds of people made their way to where the Cadets stood and expressed their sympathy and indignation in no unmeasured terms. Adjutant-General Axline, of Ohio, was sought by the *Star* correspondent and was asked:

"'How do you account for this, General?'

"'I am perfectly nonplussed,' he replied. 'Of course as soldiers we must learn to grin and bear whatever comes, and one must not be hasty in condemning the judgment of the regular army officers who certainly are, or ought to be, competent men. There seems to be an inclination to assert that the cadence of the Toledo Cadets was too rapid. That I deny. I was upon the field all through the drill and paid especial attention to timing them. To those especially who understand something of tactics, this is a most puzzling decision. But while I question the correctness of it, I would not be too hasty in denouncing it. But I would like to see the markings. I understand the judges will allow this. If we are surprised, see how the public is amazed. That the Cadets have not had their deserts, I say most emphatically, and would like to see the affair looked into further. If they had got second or third place it would not have mattered so much, but to be put seventh in order of merit is simply glaring. Look there now.'

"As the General spoke the Toledo Cadets had just stepped out on the Washington drill grounds. Capt. McMaken had finally been prevailed upon to come out and show that he was not sulking. He had no heart for it, but found his men and went out. The moment the crowd parted and the Cadets stepped out, the alignment perfect, the step crisp and clean, a cheer went up, then a rattling volley of cheers, and finally the whole grand stand recognized them, and a deafening roar of enthusiasm went up. There were several other companies giving exhibition drills; they soon stopped, for there was no one to look at them. The military crowded about to see the Cadets. There was the great audience on the one side, and the variegated and many-hued audience as a background in the field. It was a scene brilliant in the extreme and one long to be remembered. The boys finished their drill and returned to camp. Each one was too much of a soldier to mourn long over the alleged defeat, and the balance of the days were spent in sightseeing. On the evening of the day the prizes were awarded, Chief Justice Waite, Mrs. and Miss Waite gave the Cadets a delightful reception. A Washington paper spoke of it in this style:

"The Cadets are from the 'old town' of the family, and the Chief Justice knows the families of the boys. There were present besides the company, Gen. Swayne, of New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, of Governor Foraker's staff; Mr. McElroy, Mr. and Miss Cook, Mrs. Frisbie, the Misses Geiger. The boys were in a quiet mood.

"May 31st, at 10 o'clock, the boys bade good-by to their legion of Washington friends and were rapidly whirled towards home. If the boys had not captured the first prize, they had, as a local paper put it, 'captured the heart of Washington,' and would be welcome visitors there. A decidedly pleasing parting shot was given them editorially in the *Evening Star*, as follows:

"Everybody will be glad the Toledo Cadets, though not awarded a prize by the judges at the national drill in this city, are to receive a royal banquet and a thousand-dollar testimonial from their admirers at home. They made so excellent a showing here that it was a subject of universal regret among the spectators that they did not bear away some substantial honors. The citizens of Toledo who subscribe to the testimonial may rest assured that their favorites well deserved whatever tribute may be paid to them The manly bearing of the Cadets under what must have been a serious disappointment, has doubled the kindly feeling of the Washington public toward them.

"That ride home was a quiet one; the boys were occupied much of the time with their own thoughts, and few dreamed of the wonderful surprise awaiting them. Quite early in the morning they were met at Chicago Junction by a committee from Toledo, who routed them out of their berths and caused them to leave the train at Monroeville, where they were met by a special train—chartered for the occasion—a delegation of wildly enthusiastic citizens, and the ever-willing and enthusiastic Cadet Veteran Corps, who prepared the boys for the greater surprise awaiting them at home. When the train pulled in at the W. & L. E. depot, on the morning of June 2d, the place was packed with humanity. The thousands of people cheered themselves hoarse, and the booming of cannon announced the return of the Cadets. The local militia was all there, and a grand parade formed and marched to the Steedman Monument, where the Cadets were warmly welcomed home by Mayor Hamilton and other speakers, who spoke in glowing terms of their work at Washington, and assured the boys that although they brought home no prize, the hearts of the people were with them stronger than ever. It was a proud, happy moment, and the chagrin of defeat was swept away like dew before the morning sun.

"For days afterwards telegrams and letters of sympathy and congratulations for what had been done, poured in upon Capt. McMaken, and more than ever attested the deep appreciation the people at large entertained for the Cadets.

"Principal among these was the following from Governor Joseph B. Foraker, and which is most highly prized:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBUS, O., MAY 31, 1887.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:

In common with all our people here, I was grievously disappointed by the action of the committee in not awarding you the first prize at Washington. I write to assure you that you have the consolation of knowing that you fairly won it in the estimation of every unbiased man in America outside of the committee, and, that you can enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that everyone is asking "why you did not get it," which ought to be more pleasing to you than it can possibly be to any company to have the

prize with every one asking "why they got it."

Be assured that in popular esteem you not only won the first prize on the drill grounds, but that your splendid conduct as men and soldiers from the moment you left your homes until the conclusion of the whole matter, has elicited the warmest praise, and that we read with especial pride of your manly and soldierly bearing in the moment of your defeat and chagrin.

Please express to the company my high admiration and appreciation for the distinguished credit they have won for themselves and the State, and believe me to be, with sincerest good wishes and most earnest thanks, Very truly yours,

J. B. FORAKER,
Governor.

CAPT. W. V. MCMAKEN,
Toledo Cadets.

"One week later the Cadets were treated to a royal compliment by the people of Toledo, in the shape of a brilliant banquet and a testimonial of appreciation. It took place in military hall of the Memorial Building, and proved one of the pleasantest occasions in which the boys had ever participated. The hall was beautifully decorated, and was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The Cadets were in full-dress uniforms. Those who participated in the Washington drill, and their ladies, were served first. Then the ex-Cadets and their ladies and friends. Floral emblems and loose flowers were everywhere, gifts from all the florists, and a great centerpiece, composed of white carnations, in the midst of which appeared the initials 'T. C.' in red carnations, finished the floral decorations with most charming effect. Previous to the banquet the boys were addressed by Mayor J. K. Hamilton, and Capt. McMaken responded. Hon. Jacob Romeis, Hon. D. H. Commager and Capt. M. J. Enright made happy speeches, and then Miss Anna Gruber, later Mrs. Lieut. Thos. T. Watters, on behalf of the ladies of Toledo presented the company with a beautiful stand of national colors. The children of the Warren School had raised funds to purchase a banner for the Cadets, and Dr. W. C. Chapman told of it there. Bless their little big hearts, they faithfully kept their word, and together the two emblems of appreciation stand in the headquarters of the Toledo Cadets, admired and beloved by all. Following this Mrs. E. T. Waite, on behalf of the business men of Toledo, presented the boys a purse of $1,000. The imagination can easily grasp the pleasant emotions and thoughts that filled the hearts of the boys in blue when they enjoyed this other of the many evidences of the love and good-will of Toledo's people.

"Five good solid days of rest were granted the boys, then they entered the prize drill at the Natural Gas Celebration in Findlay, O., where they drilled against the Wooster Guards, the Ohio State University Cadets, and the Melancthon Guards of Lima. The Cadets captured the first prize of $1,000 in gold right easily, and with it again, the championship of the State.

"Quiet once again reigned till the latter part of September, when the company entered what was billed as an 'international drill,' at Chicago. The drill began October 4th and wound up ten days later. From its inception this drill was a glaring fraud, a financial fizzle, and worthy of no comment. The Cadets won the second prize of $2,500, and were obliged to settle for 50 cents on the dollar. The affair was denounced from one end of the country to the other as a disgrace to Chicago, a lasting monument of shame and reproach to its projectors and managers, and an extended comment here would be but a blot on this fair history of a prosperous military organization.

"During the winter the company kept up its regular drills. Their dress suits now began to look quite shabby. They bore the marks of seven long and eventful years, and the company turned its attention to the purchase of new ones. With the money saved from prize drills, and the inauguration of a new form of entertainment from which they derived considerable more, a sufficient sum was raised and the new uniform was soon a glittering reality. The cloth is of steel blue, with gold and white trimmings; white helmets with the white blue-tipped plume that has become so famous all over the country; white waist belts and white duck trousers for summer wear.

"In the month of March the Cadets participated in the funeral ceremonies of their great friend, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite. They were guard of honor while the remains lay in state at Trinity Guild, and also to the cemetery. Ten Cadets were the active pall-bearers. From August 28th to September 4, 1884, the company participated in the general encampment of

the State troops at Columbus, and was temporarily attached to the 13th Regiment, Col. W. J. White. During that time they were ordered out by Gov. Foraker to give several exhibition drills, one for Gov. Lounsberry and staff of Connecticut. They gave their silent drill at the spectacular display 'Last Days of Pompeii,' before an audience of 6,000 souls.

"In the fall of '88 they began drilling for an eastern trip and the inauguration of President Harrison. Once again the great liberality of the people of Toledo asserted itself, and $2,000 were donated to pay the Cadets' expenses. Few cities indeed would open their hearts to such an extent, and the boys hope to prove their appreciation as much in the future as they have in the past.

"The company left here via the W. & L. E. and B. & O. roads on March 2d, reaching Washington on the morning of March 3d. They entered the city in a pouring rain, and those who attended the inauguration will distinctly remember the miserable weather that prevailed for a few days. The ladies who accompanied the Cadets were Mrs. Lieut. W. H. Cook, Miss Mamie Cook, Mrs. Sergt. Arthur S. Irvine. The company took part in the inauguration ceremonies, acting in the parade as special escort to Governor Foraker, who commanded the Third Division. That day's work was perhaps the most severe the boys ever went through. All day long they tramped in the pouring rain, and at night, chilled and drenched to the skin, they were right glad indeed to tumble into their cots.

"The Washington *Evening Star* of Monday, March 4th, in speaking of the company, said:

"The Toledo Cadets won many praises to-day by their neat appearance and marching. Captain W. V. McMaken was in command. The Toledo Cadets are very favorably known in Washington, having taken part in the great national drill here two years ago, on which occasion they attracted universal attention and gained the highest praise for their wonderful evolutions. They are one of the best drilled commands in the United States. The Cadets are an unattached company of the Ohio National Guard. This company was organized November 15, 1877, but is virtually a continuation of the Toledo High School Cadets, organized in that city in 1857. The company as it now stands was mustered into the Ohio militia March 7, 1879, and is the only unattached company in the State. It has been ordered into active service by the Governor on several occasions, the most important of which was four days' duty at the Cincinnati riot in 1884. The streamers which they carry on their flag-staff show that they have taken part in eight competitive drills, having won four first and three second prizes, the only competition in which they were rated lower than second being at the national drill in this city in 1877. In this contest they were relegated to the seventh place, and carry a black streamer on which is a figure 7, denoting their position in that drill. The prizes won aggregate $6,500 in money and numerous medals.

"They left Washington on the night of the 4th, reaching New York on the morning of the 5th, where they were met at the ferry by H Company, 22d Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. For five days the Cadets were the guests of this command, and right royally were they entertained, being wined and dined to their hearts' content. On the evening of the 7th they gave an exhibition drill in the armory of the regiment. The large hall was packed to suffocation, and the drill enthusiastically received. The New York papers spoke of it in glowing terms. This is what the New York *Times* said:

"'Nothing like it has been seen here since the time of the old Ellsworth Zouaves,' said an enthusiastic veteran who watched the splendid exhibition drill given by the Toledo (Ohio) Cadets, Captain William V. McMaken, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night. The company is the descendant of the old Toledo High School Cadets, and, though unattached, belongs to the Ohio National Guard, and has served in more than one riot at Cincinnati and elsewhere. At the Chicago tournament and at Washington it ranked second to none in discipline. The men wanted to drill in this city on their way home from the inauguration, and thus became the guests of Capt. J. W. Finch, of the Twenty-second. The crowd of ladies and military gentlemen in the armory witnessed a beautiful exhibition of proficiency. The marching and alignments were unexcelled. The final exercise was the manual of arms executed by thirteen men, with exactness, to the music of a piano.

"This clever notice in the New York *Evening Telegram*, of Thursday, March 7th, under the head of 'Ohio's Crack Militia,' was one of the most pleasing and encouraging the company ever received, and deserves a good place in this history:

"'Fall in!'

"Short and sharp rang the word of command through the arches and alcoves of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory at half-past eight o'clock last night, and in response, as if by magic, a line of twenty-eight neatly uniformed men stood in perfect order in the center of the great hall.

"It was Captain McMaken who gave the command to the Toledo Cadets, O. N. G., an unattached corps of militia from the Buckeye State. It had been announced that the Cadets, the body-guard of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, would give an exhibition drill at the armory, and about a thousand people had come by invitation to see what the Western boys, who claimed to be the best drilled militia company in the country, would do.

" Well, it is safe to say that nobody was disappointed. Of all the people present it is no exaggeration to say that surprise was a large element in their feelings when they left the armory after the drill, for the Ohio boys proved themselves not only good, but apparently as nearly perfect in the manual of arms as it is possible for a body of men to be.

" The Toledo Cadets arrived in this city from Washington yesterday morning. Wednesday was spent in seeing the sights of Gotham, visiting the Stock Exchange, Castle Garden, Central Park, Brooklyn Bridge, the museums and other points of interest, and last night was spent, with credit to themselves and pleasure to the spectators, in a most interesting exhibition of soldierly training.

" The uniform of the Cadets consists of a delicate shade of blue, faced with gold and with trimmings, white belts, black cartridge boxes and white helmets, with blue and white plumes.

" As the word was given to fall in, the men took their places in single file, facing the right, then turned as one man, and, at the word of command from Captain McMaken, moved backward with perfect alignment and went through the setting-up drill, and then, forming again in company front, took their arms from stack, and the actual drill began in earnest.

" After a short manual exercise the ranks were formed for inspection of arms, and this proving satisfactory, they were reformed into fours and marched around the armory several times.

" 'On right into line, double quick!' shouted the Captain. Almost in a second the solid column of six fours was broken, but only to appear as a solid line, company front.

" In firing, the Cadets showed themselves a most thoroughly drilled body of men. Firing to front, right and left oblique, kneeling and falling to avoid fire, firing as rear rank and by companies—all was done as if by one man, and the only break that was made during the evening was once, when the company knelt to fire, one man misunderstood an order and started to rise before the others.

" After the exhibition of loading and firing the company was reviewed, and then came one of the prettiest sights of the evening. The company was reformed, company front, then broke into a column of fours and marched around the hall. The orders, on right into line, reforming again into fours, company front, right and left oblique, were executed with a promptness and precision that regulars might well envy. In wheeling, with company front, not a single man was out of line, and the step was perfect.

"After the close of the company movements a platoon of men was formed and marched to the center of the armory floor, and then came a drill to the music of a piano, but without a single order. It was what the Cadets call a piano drill.

" This from the New York *Herald :*

" The Toledo Cadets, Ohio National Guard, unattached, who, during the inauguration ceremonies acted as special escort to General Foraker, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and were met by Company H, of the Twenty-Second Regiment, under command of Captain J. W. Finch, and escorted to the armory of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

" The Cadets yesterday amused themselves by visiting the many places of interest in the city, among them being the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges, and in the evening they gave a very clever exhibition drill, that was greatly applauded.

" The company is under the command of Captain Wm. V. McMaken, the other officers being Lieutenants Cook and Watters, and it numbers twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men."

" And this pleasing notice from the New York *Star*, same date :

" One of the prettiest sights ever witnessed in the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory was the exhibition drill of the Toledo Cadets, Ohio National Guard.

" Col. John T. Camp, of the Twenty-Second Regiment, was very much pleased with the bearing of the Toledo Cadets at the inauguration in Washington, and invited them to make the Twenty-Second Regiment a visit. The Toledo Cadets came on from Washington Tuesday afternoon. They were met at the railroad station by Company H, which had been delegated to take charge of them, and escorted to the Ashland House.

" A reception was given to them in the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street. . . . . "

" On the morning of the 9th, the company embarked for the Quaker City, where they were met by the State Fencibles, one of the oldest organizations in the Union, and preceded by a band, were escorted to the Girard House. That night the Cadets gave an exhibition drill at the armory before an immense audience, and, as usual, covered themselves with glory. They were handsomely entertained by the Fencibles, and will always bear a warm and affectionate remembrance of the hospitality and courtesy of the 22d Regiment, New York, and the State Fencibles of Philadelphia.

" The press of Philadelphia was also very kind, and this from the *Public Ledger* of Monday, March 11th, voices the general tone :

" The Toledo Cadets, a crack drilled military company of Toledo, Ohio, visited Philadelphia en route home from the inauguration.

The company arrived at the Ninth and Green Streets Station shortly after 4 P. M., on Saturday, and was received by a company of the State Fencibles, commanded by Captain R. P. Schellinger. Headed by the Metropolitan Band, they paraded out Green Street to Broad, to Chestnut, to Sixth, to Walnut, to Ninth, to Chestnut Street, where they entered their quarters in the Girard House

"There were 45 of the Cadets in line, and the precision of their marching elicited considerable applause from the spectators along the route of parade In the evening an exhibition drill was given in the Fencibles' armory, in which the company displayed a proficiency in Upton's tactics such as has seldom been witnessed in this city. At the close of the company drill the non-commissioned officers, commanded by Lieutenant Cook, went through a drill in perfect cadence with a waltz played upon a piano by one of the members. The drill comprised nearly all the manual, including the loading and firing standing, kneeling and lying down. Many military men present declared it the best drill of the kind ever witnessed here.

"On Sunday evening the boys left for home, reaching here on the night of the 11th. Again were they treated to another royal home-coming. The booming of cannon announced the arrival of the train. An immense throng of citizens lined all sides of the depot, and a vast cheer went up as the train hove in sight. Besides private citizens, the Cadet Veteran Corps, Toledo Post Grand Army, and the local militia, were there, and forming in line, escorted the Cadets to Memorial Building, where, in military hall, they were addressed by Mayor Hamilton and a number of other prominent citizens. This pleasant occasion over, the boys returned to their homes, and on the day following resumed work at their various places of business."

Summer 1894—Wheeling Creek Riots.

Nearly every citizen of Toledo remembers the summer of 1894, when the Cadets and the Sixteenth Regiment marched down Superior Street to the Pennsylania Depot. There they took the 5 o'clock train on the Hocking Valley, bound for the great coal riots in the Wheeling Creek Valley. The miners had been ugly for weeks, and the call was not unexpected. The riot alarm was sounded about 10 o'clock on a beautiful June morning, and within two hours afterwards every available soldier in the city was at the Armory ready for duty. Each one of the non-commissioned officers in the Cadets had taken the name and address of his squad, together with their telephone number. Those did not hear the riot alarm sounded were hastily called up by phone, so that there was little delay after the call was received. At that time the summons was the famous "4-4-4," sounded on the high-school bell. This, however, was dispensed with when the building was wrecked by flames.

COLONEL HENRY S. BUNKER,
(96th O. V. I. 1862-1865)
Sixteenth Infantry, O. N. G.,
Under whose command the Toledo Cadets served at Wheeling Creek and Sherrodsville, and an honorary member of the Toledo Cadet Veteran Corps.

Although Governor McKinley's order came before noon, the troops were not ordered to leave until evening. The Cadets were waiting patiently at the Armory, packing up their camp outfit and belongings in the *interim*. When the telegram finally came to proceed to Columbus in the evening, everything was hustle and bustle. Evening came at last, and with it came the departure of the company for a long thirteen days' siege. Columbus was reached about midnight that evening, and the Toledo companies were marched direct from the train to the Fourteenth Regiment Armory. Some had lain down intending to sleep there for the night, for that was the impression created when the train pulled into Columbus. Many of the Cadets will still remember the march past the gloomy walls of the Ohio Penitentiary through the factory district to the Armory.

About three hours after the troops arrived, orders came to proceed with all possible haste to Wheeling Creek. A special train was hastily made up on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and at noon the next day the troops found themselves among the turbulent, rioting miners in Wheeling Creek Valley. Their baggage and arms had scarcely been unloaded from the train when the long-roll was sounded and a detachment of troops hastily sent to the railroad bridge spanning the creek just above Bridgeport. A train of coal-cars had been started over the bridge, and the miners and their wives seeing the move, ran along with the train and began uncoupling the cars, throwing the coupling pins in the creek. This was about the first attempt made by the railroad company to run its trains in several days. They had been greatly intimidated by the threats of the miners, and were fearful lest some violence would be doneto their crews. They were doubtless somewhat emboldened by the presence of the troops; but the miners had been out of work so long that they were growing desperate, partly from hunger and partly from the treatment they had received at the hands of the coal operators. This riot, however, was quelled in short order, and the promptness of the military had a tendency to keep them pretty quiet afterwards.

There were few incidents of importance during the stay at Wheeling Creek, although the miners caused the Cadets much trouble and annoyance. In the daytime they would ascend the hills just above camp and throw missiles, and ofttimes shoot directly at the

CADETS READY FOR ACTION AT WHEELING CREEK.

blue-coats. One of these miners found out that a soldier's gun was not a toy. as he had supposed. He had climbed his favorite tree on the hillside, and had been making one of the Cadets a target for his gun all day. Bullets kept whizzing past the latter's head all day long, or rather during his day duty, and the experience was becoming just a little too exciting. Finally, one of the bullets from the miner's gun struck in the sand near the sentinel's feet, and the latter in a twinkling had dropped to his knee and returned the shot. That ended target practice on the part of the strikers.

But little time was spent by the Cadets at Wheeling Creek. One company from a southern Ohio regiment had been stationed at a little mining town called Flushing, farther up into Belmont County on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road. Flushing is a beautiful little hamlet resting in a peaceful valley and surrounded by high hills and rocky precipices. There is a tunnel at the edge of town more than a mile and a quarter in length, and the miners had made threats to blow it up with dynamite. Had this been done it would have been one of the hardest blows the strikers could inflict on the railroad company, as it would have stopped traffic for weeks. The troops from the southern Ohio town had been guarding this tunnel, but they became so offensive and insulting to the citizens that it was decided to send another detachment to relieve them.

Naturally enough the Cadets were chosen, their fitness for such a responsibility having been carefully noted by the then Adjutant-General Howe. They remained at Flushing several days, and so quickly did they win the esteem of the citizens, and even the miners themselves, that the Adjutant-

General and Captain McMaken were more than pleased with the sudden change of things. As at Wheeling Creek, however, some of the miners continued to flash lights from the hills at night, and it is needless to say kept the officers guessing. In the early hours of the evening a large crowd of the strikers would assemble on the hills above the railroad tracks, within plain view of camp, but always out of hearing distance, and would there conduct weird drills with rocks and clubs. They were led by a strapping big fellow with a red jacket, who seemed to think that the soldier-boys would be frightened half out of their wits.

The greater part of the thirteen days' outing was spent at Flushing. Although there were many exciting experiences there, the camp was not without its fun and merry-making. Some one of the members had a pair of boxing-gloves, and there were some spirited contests between "Inky" Jones and a farmer lad who had been strangely imbued with a desire for pugilistic honors. "Inky" always worked "things" so he would get some of the punishment himself, and led the farmer boy to believe that he was a "comer." Nine times out of ten the country lad came out of it with a battered head. The time was enlivened no little by athletic contests, which were ever uppermost in the mind of "Billy" Humphrey. He was stationed with the hospital corps who accompanied the Cadets. Dr. John Howe was another of the stingers who always insisted on "rough house." There was base ball and foot racing, together with the proverbial "hot-foot" and "bath." The hot-foot was done by rapping a fellow on the foot with a club when he was asleep and the bath was a canteen of water in his face. A second application of this process is hardly necessary. There was

ON THE LOOKOUT AT MARTIN'S FERRY, 1894.

an exciting runaway during the fag end of the Flushing stay, in which a milkman was fatally injured. The Cadets and the hospital corps did everything possible to relieve him. He died soon after they left the town.

From Flushing the Cadets proceeded back to Wheeling Creek, and from there they accompanied the remainder of the troops to Sherrodsville. The strike by this time had been all but settled, and within the next three days they were safely back home. No encampment was allowed by the State during this year, as there were not sufficient funds in the treasury to meet the expense after the allowance had been made for the Wheeling Creek riots. There have been few trips taken by the company that were productive of more good military discipline and thorough practical training than this one. M. V. P.

Cadets at Chattanooga.

1895.

Of all the many outings taken by the Cadets since their organization, probably none have aroused so much enthusiasm and none have left more pleasant memories than the annual encampment of 1895, which was spent among the historic battle-grounds and points of interest about Chattanooga.

The year 1895 witnessed the dedication of the Chickamauga National Military Park. Here was fought the famous battle of Chickamauga, in which Ohio's gallant soldier, Major-General James B. Steedman, so notably distinguished himself. His daring in this engagement earned for him the title of the "Hero of Chickamauga."

The company had been looking forward to the trip for months. The State allowance was, of course, insufficient to meet all expenses, but rather than miss the dedication the company

was willing to sacrifice anything. As the 14th of September drew near, the date set for the departure from Toledo, the enthusiasm of the members reached fever-heat. It was an ideal time for such an auspicious event in a country's history.

While the Cadets had been busy with preparations for their encampment, the Government officials and the several States were arranging the monuments erected to their brave soldier dead on the battle-ground. Ohio was sending monument after monument to be erected in memory of her beloved warriors. Newspapers and magazines were printing columns and pages of matter relative to the dedication, and deeds of war-time valor were recounted so often and so interestingly that it was small wonder the Toledo boys were eager to reach the scenes of those soul-stirring engagements.

All nature seemed to be attired in her loveliest garb. The battle-fields were to be dedicated to American valor, and the Government had chosen the month of all months for the event.

At last came the dawn of the 14th of September. Before the dawn of another morning the Cadets were whirling away to the southward as fast as two special coaches would carry them. It was after midnight of that date when their train pulled out of the Union Depot, but there was a representative body of citizens there to see them off and wave a fond adieu. The train reached Cincinnati between 8 and 9 o'clock next morning. Two hours later it had been switched to the beautiful Queen & Crescent Route, and the trip to sunny southern climes had begun in earnest. The route selected, the Queen & Crescent, had been chosen among other reasons because of the superior advantages it afforded in scenery.

First of all the attractive features along the route was the famous "Blue-grass region" of Kentucky, which is always attractive to tourists. Perhaps the most interesting part of the journey was the wonderful High Bridge in Kentucky, which is known to be the second highest in the world. France claims the distinction of having the highest structure of this kind. High Bridge is a skeleton-like structure of steel, stretching from bluff to bluff across the Kentucky River valley. The river itself at this point is very narrow, but the bluffs and precipices are high above the valley, rising to about the same height on either side. As the train came to a stop, which is the custom before crossing the bridge, a number of the Cadets ran out to the edge of the bluff to get a view of the surrounding country. Private Charles Moore and his camera did some effective service at the bridge, and many of the pictures are still preserved by the Cadets for mementos of the journey.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Not the least of the interesting features along the route, however, were the tunnels which abound so frequently along the Queen & Crescent. There are twenty-nine of them between Cincinnati and Chattanooga and four or five are more than a mile in length. At one point along the route the train suddenly emerges from one of these tunnels, fully a mile and a quarter in length, out upon a massive steel trestle, which at first sight looks to be as high as High Bridge. The trestle curves gracefully around and across a beautiful valley to an imposing bluff across from the mouth of the tunnel. The structure is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and to the average observer its construction looks to be an impossibility. There were many other scenes and incidents along the route to Chattanooga which the Cadets seemed to enjoy thoroughly.

Southerners viewed the blue uniforms and brass buttons with much curiosity; not with a spirit of malice,

for that has long since been changed into friendship and affection, but an eager, anxious look that bespoke their hearty welcome. Train-load after train-load of human freight was pouring into Chattanooga about the time the Cadets reached the city. Ohio was well represented, both by her military and her citizens. As old residents of Chattanooga remarked "It seemed as if everybody in attendance at the dedication was an Ohioan." Besides the Cadets there were troops from Cleveland, Columbus, and other cities in the proud Buckeye State. The Cadets reached Chattanooga about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 15th, and at once went into camp in a prettily wooded grove just on the outskirts of the city. The camp had been named "Falcon," in honor of Mr. J. L. Yost, of the Yost Manufacturing Company, who kindly donated the use of as many of his "Falcon" wheels as were necessary for the members. Mr. Yost also sent along his city manager, Mr. Al. K. Hoff, and an assistant, who kept the wheels constantly in good repair.

A paragraph in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which appeared in the correspondence from Chattanooga, may be of interest at this time, as it has special reference to the Cadets. It was as follows: "It is unfortunate that all visiting military companies will not be similarly equipped, for there are going to be many inconveniences and difficulties in the way of transportation and sight-seeing. It is said that this difficulty will not be encountered so much in getting to the park as in getting around the 6,000 acres of field and forest after one gets there."

In the *Bee* of Monday, September 16, 1895, the following account was given of the arrival of the Cadets in Chattanooga:

"CAMP FALCON, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 16.—The Cadets are now encamped on the outskirts of the city, near Highland Park. Their train from Cincinnati was due in Chattanooga at 5.30 o'clock last evening, but it was nearly nine when the Queen & Crescent special steamed into the station. The cars were then detached from the train and switched around near Camp Falcon.

CAMP FALCON, 1895.

"The camp has been named in honor of Mr. J. L. Yost, of Toledo, who agreed voluntarily to furnish enough machines for the wheel drill. His representative, Mr. Al. K. Hoff, and an assistant, accompanied the Cadets on the trip, and will keep the wheels in good shape during the two weeks' outing. The advance squad had the tents already in position. The baggage-car was quickly unloaded, and by midnight the camp presented a warlike appearance. A monster throng awaited the arrival of the Cadets at the Chattanooga depot. Cheers went up as their train rolled in, and their reception was marked by unusual hospitality.

"On Wednesday, September 18th, the Ohio monuments in Chickamauga park are to be dedicated. Governor McKinley has promised to be present, as has also ex-Governor Campbell. Following the dedication will come sightseeing. At the end of the week the tents will be folded away and the Cadets will go to Atlanta to attend the Cotton States Exposition.

"The trip from Toledo was made without accident, and all are reported well this morning. First Lieutenant Watters is expected from Toledo to-night.

"Two battalions of the Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Coit, of Columbus, O., came in early this morning on a special train and at once went into camp."

When the Cadets left Toledo they were fully determined to attend the Cotton States Exposition, which had just been opened at Atlanta. Reports reached Chattanooga that everything

SCENE AT CAMP FALCON.

at the exposition grounds was in a state of disorder, and that there was little to be seen except the "Midway" and some unfinished buildings. Lieutenant Watters was sent down by the company to ascertain the truth of these reports. His return brought disappointment to the Cadets, who had hoped all along that the Exposition could be visited. There was nothing to see, Lieutenant Watters reported, except the city, which was very beautiful, and some buildings which were in course of construction. The men did not feel like expending their money to look at fences and buildings, and forgot their disappointment. They then decided by a vote that their stay in Chattanooga should be extended. This was done. And what a time they had! It seemed as if the whole city was bidding them welcome. A Cadet uniform meant a hearty handshake wherever the boys went. They went a good many places, too. Lookout Mountain, the scene of that fierce engagement, rightly termed the "battle above the clouds," was visited again and again. Missionary Ridge was traversed almost from end to end, figuratively speaking, although the Ridge extends far into Georgia. Orchard Knob was another interesting spot for the Cadets, and many a bullet was picked up on its summit.

Speaking of bullets, few people know that there are thousands and millions of them still lying around on the battle-fields. There is a new crop after every rain, the water washing them to the surface. Many other relics of the struggle may still be found on the battle-fields. At the foot of Missionary Ridge, not very far from the Cadets' camp in Chattanooga, was a pool, or rather a lake, of clearest water. The weather was very hot while camp lasted, and the boys found much enjoyment in the cool, refreshing waters of the lake. It was all the more enjoyable because it was near the scene of the famous charge on the ridge. A historical surrounding always gives anything unusual charm, anyway. Many relics were found near this swimming-pool, in fact, more than at any other point surrounding Chattanooga. They are still preserved by their fortunate finders. The towers which have been erected by the Government on Missionary ridge and at Chickamauga battle-field proved another interesting attraction for the Cadets. From these the country could be viewed for miles around.

The pleasure of the trip was slightly marred by a distressing railway accident on Lookout Mountain, in which two of the Cadets were hurt. They were Corporal Louis J. Spenker and Private Hervey Johnson. Two trains crashed together on the mountain side

SURGEON HOWE AND AMBULANCE.

THE THREE PHILISTINES.

on Friday night, September 20th. Spenker and Johnson were on one of them. Spenker escaped with but slight bruises, but Johnson was hurt internally and was not able to return to Toledo with the company. He was left at Lookout Inn on Lookout Mountain, with a relative, a resident of Chattanooga, who was also hurt in the wreck. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was among the number injured. None were killed, however. Private Johnson, who was standing on the coach nearest the engine when the crash came, was thrown between the tracks, directly underneath the wheels of the engine. Had the engine moved a foot farther he would have been cut in two. This incident cast a deep gloom over the camp for several days, but it was dispelled when it was learned that all the victims would recover. The Cadets made many excursions to the mountain, and explored its many wonderful bluffs and precipices. They stood on the same rock where General Grant and his warriors looked down over the battle-fields around Chattanooga.

Five States can be seen from the summit of the mountain, and on a clear day the hills and mountains of Virginia can be brought into view. The States visible from the mountain are Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina. The reception given by the Cadets during their stay in Camp Falcon was a pleasant feature, and there yet lingers in the minds of some of "the boys" recollections of this event. Correspondence that was begun when the company left Chattanooga is still kept up, and some day the ultra-fashionable set of Toledo need not be surprised to learn of the marriage of some gallant young Cadet, or perchance a veteran Cadet, to some fair young belle of the South. Many of the boys found a charm in southern beauty that is not easily dispelled. Some faces will ever haunt one's mind, and there may be another invasion of the South by individual members of the company, if not the whole.

The trip of the Cadets on wheels from Chattanooga to Chickamauga, their banquet at the Hotel Rossmore, and the parade in the streets of Chattanooga are best told in an article which appeared in the *Bee* of Friday, September 27th. They were accorded the highest honors in the parade by every paper in Chattanooga, and the exhibition drill on Broad Street, given just before their departure, brought forth many more warm words of praise. The *Bee* says of these incidents :

"The Cadets are home again from a triumphant tour of the South. Their train left Chattanooga at 7.30 o'clock Wednesday evening, and at 6 o'clock last night they were unloading their

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN FROM CAMP FALCON.

baggage at the Union Depot. It was dark when they marched up Summit Street and on out Madison and Erie to the Armory, and only a few were aware that they were the handsome Toledo soldier-boys wending their way homeward. They came home bright and cheerful, and in the best of spirits, but the long journey of 536 miles had told greatly on their appearance. Faces were begrimed with smoke and cinders, and eyes were filled with dust from travel. But they were a hardy-looking body of soldiers. The pure mountain air of Tennessee and a plentiful supply of purest water had improved their looks wonderfully, and behind that coating of smoke and dust were tanned and sunburned cheeks.

"Their invasion of Tennessee was unlike that of 33 years ago, but it was always in the nature of a triumph. Even the press of Chattanooga accorded them the highest honors in the parade, where Tennessee's own troops shone resplendent, and the people of Chattanooga were always generous and hospitable. The Cadets' tour awheel from Chattanooga to Chickamauga Park was a praiseworthy achievement. The distance is more than 13 miles, but they stood it nobly. They went in heavy marching order, too, with haversacks and canteens strapped to their backs and guns fastened to their wheels. The trip was made without accident or injury, although the pace was scorching and there were many hills on the route. It was a notable victory for the wheel!"

On this occasion the Cadets formed the escort for Governor McKinley and his staff from Chattanooga to the battle-ground. This was quite an honor for the Toledo boys.

A REST ON GENERAL STEEDMAN'S OLD LINE, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE-FIELD.

Continuing, the *Bee's* article says: "Their reception in Camp Falcon Monday night was attended by the best people of Chattanooga. More than 500 invitations had been sent out, the Cadets delivering them on their wheels. On Tuesday afternoon occurred the exhibition on Broad Street, Chattanooga's widest thoroughfare. There were many obstacles to overcome, but Captain McMaken was equal to the emergency and put the boys through in excellent shape. Crowds surged out into the space designated for the drill, and the street-car tracks caused much annoyance. The police were hardly able to cope with the throng. It was a tremendous outpouring, and they were extremely generous with their applause.

"After the drill the company marched to the Hotel Rossmore. The proprietor, Abner L. Ross—and a former Ohioan, by the way—had prepared a sumptuous feast for the company and it was served in true Southern style. A reception and dancing followed in the parlors of the hotel, where the Cadets were introduced to many of Chattanooga's finest young ladies and gentlemen.

"Camp was broken early Wednesday morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the tents and baggage had been packed away in the special car on the siding. The train was then switched to the Queen & Crescent depot, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in sightseeing. Every member of the company visited Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in fact all points of interest during the two weeks' sojourn. Many relics were picked up, and all had some memento of the trip. Taken

altogether this trip was the finest ever taken by the Cadets, and they will remember Tennessee and Tennessee people for some time to come. Atlanta was not visited for the reason that the exposition buildings were not all finished."

The trip consumed exactly thirteen days' time, the company returning on Friday, September 27th.

Besides the members of the company there were included in the party Dr. John D. Howe, who was detailed as company surgeon; Lieutenant Edward Rydman, of Company A; Will and Harry Cooper, colored *chefs;* and Messrs. Allen, Anderson and Hillman, who were taken along to furnish music. There was also in the party Mr. Al. K. Hoff, of the Yost Manufacturing Company, and an assistant, for the wheels. The newspaper chroniclers were also in evidence: Frank M. Heller looked after the *Commercial*, and M. Vance Prather represented the *Bee* and *Sunday Morning Courier.*

Soon after returning home nearly every member of the company contracted malaria, this from the effects of the trip. In some cases the malaria developed into typhoid fever, and a number of the boys had close calls for their lives, but no deaths resulted. The sudden change in climate caused the sickness.

Ohio's Tribute to the Andrews Raiders.

Within a stone's throw of the Cadets' camp in Chattanooga was the National Cemetery and its thousands of soldier dead who gave up their lives in the bloody struggle of 1861–1865. Perhaps the most interesting attraction in the cemetery, and one too that was visited frequently by the Cadets, was the monument erected to the memory of the Andrews Raiders. The story of the famous raid and the erection finally of the testimonial to their bravery by the Government, will indeed prove interesting reading and will at the same time teach the soldiery of the present day a lesson in patriotism. An authentic account of the escapade has been secured by the writer and is given herewith.

RAIDERS' MONUMENT, NATIONAL CEMETERY.

It was that famous locomotive, "Old General," that played the leading part in the raid. The locomotive was seen at the World's Fair, and was taken to the Cotton States' Exposition after the dedication ceremonies at Chickamauga. It was one of the principal attractions for the veterans during their stay in Chattanooga. On the morning of April 12, 1862, this piece of machinery was attached to a north-bound freight and passenger train on the Georgia State Road, now known as the Western and Atlantic. At Big Shanty, forty or fifty miles beyond Atlanta, while the passengers and train crew were at breakfast, the locomotive was detached from the train by a party of Andrews Raiders, and, before the astonished passengers and crew knew anything of the transaction, were speeding away as fast as steam would carry them, the intention of the Union men being to run through to Chattanooga and burn every bridge behind them, thus cutting off all means of rail communication between what were at that time the two most important points in the diagram of the army's movements. The Confederates obtained an engine a few miles farther up the road, pursued them, and at a point near Ringgold, where "Old General" could go no farther, owing to a lack of fuel and water, the Union men had to flee to the woods for their lives. They were afterwards captured and several were executed, as will be noted farther down in this article. After the war the locomotive was put on the retired list, and has never since turned a wheel except for exhibition purposes, such as the Centennial in 1876, the World's

Fair, the dedication, and Cotton States Exposition.

James J. Andrews, the leader of the raiders, was a Kentuckian by birth—enlisting from Flemingsburg, and was one of the most daring men in the army. He was hanged in Atlanta June 7, 1863. The remainder of the raiders were Ohio volunteers. Their names are all engraved on the monument and were copied by the writer just before the departure of the Cadets. Besides the leader, Andrews, the following were executed: Marion A. Ross, Company A, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George D. Wilson, Company B; Perry G. Shadrack, Company K; John M. Scott, Company F, Twenty-first O. V. I.; Samuel Slavens, Company E, Thirty-third O. V. I.; Samuel Robertson, Company G, Thirty-third O. V. I.; and William H. Campbell, Salineville, O. The escaped were: J. Alfred Wilson, Company C; Mark Wood, Company C; William J. Knight, Company E; Wilson W. Brown, Company F; and John R. Porter, Company G; all of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Martin J. Hawkins, Company A; John Wollam, Company C, and Daniel Allen Dorsey, of Company H, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Of the escaped prisoners Knight and Brown are still living, and are respected citizens of Northwestern Ohio. Knight resides near Bowling Green, or did at one time live there. Brown is living somewhere near Perrysburg. A number of the raiders who were taken prisoners were exchanged. Their names were also copied from the monument, and are as follows: William Pittenger, Company G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; William Bensinger, Company G, and Robert Buffum, Company H, Twenty-first O. V. I.; William H. Reddick, Company B, and Jacob Parrott, Company K, Thirty-third O. V. I.

"Ohio's tribute to the Andrews Raiders," is the modest inscription which appears on the face of the monument. It was dedicated May 30th (Decoration Day), in 1890, and the bodies of the executed soldiers are resting in close proximity. A miniature iron model of the famous "Old General" has been placed on top of the monument. Taken in its entirety the monument is about eight feet in height, and is about 2½x4 feet at its base. Military emblems of various kinds have been carved on the faces.

On one corner appears a canteen and two swords, and on another a cap, cartridge box and bayonets, grouped in one figure. A stack of guns, draped in the colors and with haversack swinging from it, appear on another of the corners, while on the fourth a knapsack and swords are carved. A miniature piece of railroad track has been built on the top piece, and on this the engine sits. On one of the tablets is engraved the following touching bit of poetry:

> "The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
> The soldier's last tattoo,
> No more on life's parade shall meet
> That brave and fallen few."

On Decoration Day every one of the many thousand graves is decorated with a laurel wreath, while a small American flag is placed close by the little corner-stone that marks it. Every one is provided with a decoration of some kind, and many of them are completely hidden by floral offerings. This, it is said, is one of the grandest and most sublime Decoration Day sights ever seen. The accompanying illustration shows three of the Cadets leaning in the shade against the monument while the camera was being turned on them. The miniature engine can be seen above their heads.

M. V. P.

Odds and Ends.

Frank H. Tanner, first Cadet to become a benedict.

Captain McMaken's commission dated March 26, 1879.

Corpl. W. H. Atwill was always in his element when singing the tenor of "Sunlight of my Soul."

Blade, April 2, 1874: "Myers Cadets were in court martial to-day." Reminiscences now in order.

At the Chamber of Commerce fire, Jan. 4, 1894, Cadets were ordered out and did duty guarding property.

How about that walking match, 100 miles against time for a purse of $50, between Jim Faskin and Jim Nolen?

Rev. H. M. Bacon accepted the position of Chaplain of the Cadets in July, 1879, and continued as such until his death.

Commercial, Aug. 26, 1874: "The Myers Cadets find employment daily at the armory for reasons which need not be stated."

Recollections from art gallery at lawn fête, Sept. 1, 1880: "A Ham," "The Bridal Scene," "A Harness," "Noahison," "Betsy and I are out."

As ball players the Drum Corps were a failure. In a game with the Toledo Greys in August, 1876, the score was 87 to 31 in favor of the Greys.

Were you one of the boys who, Oct. 28, 1873, took a box of papers from the police station drill-room and dumped them in the street and then had to chase the wind and pick them up?

W. V. McMaken, Captain. Frank Harlow, 1st Sergt. W. R. Worts, 2d Sergt. Ed. Cole, Col. Sergt. Charley Murphy, 3d Sergt. R. H. Miner, 1st Lieut. Otto Landman. John Howe, 2d Lieut.
J. A. Livermore. Jas. Nolen. John Mulcahey. Frank Aiken.

A Squad of the Cadets in 1872.

Toledo *Blade*, Sept. 13, 1879: A squad of Cadets were out the other evening under Sergt. Cook hunting up the tardy ones. On their return to the armory, they had seven as a result of their skirmish.

The Captain with his war paint on. Listen to Special Order No. 2, dated Dec. 8, 1884: "All non-commissioned offices are hereby declared vacant."

Toledo Cadets Debating Society. At meeting of company Nov. 15, 1880, the society was granted use of hall one night each week.

In 1878 the basement in the Campbell Block (now the Hotel Jefferson) was secured for an armory, and many hard drills did the boys have in these quarters.

Sergt. W. H. Schaefer is the only man in the command who ever captured a "pie house" single-handed and alone, at the point of an empty revolver.

Tom Whittingham says to tell the boys that he was not shot during the Cincinnati riot; we presume he means "with a gun." However, we'll let it go at that.

The semimonthly social and dancing parties, inaugurated by the Cadets in the winter of 1878, and which were continued for about three years, will long be remembered by those who attended them.

Speaking of the "Checkered Game of Life," did you ever see Shafe and Bags run the wheel? Their motto, printed in Hog Latin, was, "You can't win: this is our own game!"

The first Board of Inspectors, Special Order No. 3, May 5, 1879: Fifth Sergt. H. G. Gassaway, and Privates Eugene Breymann and W. H. Schaefer. Second Lieut. H. C. Gerber, Inspector.

It was said that while at camp at Fremont, Bob Hodge stood on his head with plumes on, and never mussed a feather. It was a "feet" that Scully Breyman could not have accomplished in his most acrobatic days.

"Salty" and "Slow Go" never went against the world's record either for money or marbles. It is now positively proven that neither of them ever ran a yard (except when doing "double time") in all their lives.

At a meeting of the company, May 27, 1880, by an unanimous vote of the company Private Crocker was allowed to ride in the wagon on Decoration Day with the Quartermaster Sergeant. "Wid" said he was not feeling well.

In Special Order No. 2, dated April 11, 1881, the following appears: The Commanding Officer takes pleasure in complimenting Privates W. F. Johnson and O. B. Law for their attendance at drill and soldierly conduct at all times.

Scene: Opera House. New man on the door. Enter Frank Weed, and attempts to pass in. Is halted. Looks serious, and unbuttons his coat. Points to his T. C. badge, and says, "Theatre Comique." "Pass in," says the ticket-taker.

Here's a conundrum: If it takes four men all day to raise and set a big pole, at camp, and only takes a stray cow ten seconds to knock it down, how long would it take Calico Jay to catch said cow if he had not in his rage thrown himself into the lake?

Grif. Gassaway's big sombrero once covered a beautiful jag at Put-in-Bay. No one knows who was under it, but it wasn't Grif. The jag came into camp after a fight with a barbed wire fence, and the hat was returned next morning, to Grif's great relief.

In the stormy days of the Council of Administration, Dec. 13, 1880, a motion prevailed to appropriate money from the treasury to purchase a uniform for Private Ed. Culver. You ought to have seen Ed. in the uniform furnished by the State. He was a bird!

CAMP BUCKLAND, FREMONT, O., 1883.

Aug. 31, 1877, Chrissy O'Brien, while out hunting, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. This was the second death in the ranks of the Cadets, and the funeral was attended by members of the old Myers Cadets, and the remains escorted to the cemetery.

The first Court of Discipline, appointed by Special Order No. 2, dated May 3, 1879: First Lieut. W. R. Worts, Fourth Sergt. J. B. Breymann, Jr., Second Corpl. E. W. Gage, and Privates H. Philipps, Jr., D. A. Harroun, and Alden Crane. Messenger of the Court, Charley Durian.

Thirsty throats around the tank.
Hungry stomachs cry for bread,
Sickness thins our serried ranks,
Men and officers almost dead.

Rage gives way to blank despair,
"*Won't the food train come to-day?*"
See them scream and tear their hair,
Whilst they wait for "Calico Jay!"

Extract from the Treasurer's report, Nov. 14, 1881, as to the condition of company at the present time, showing that without anything March 17, 1879, the company had now a fatigue uniform, a dress uniform, guns and equipments, and an armory equal to any in the State.

In the *Commercial*, Nov. 21, 1878, the following appeared: "If one wishes to have a lively time he had better join the Toledo Cadets. Talk about bulls and bears of the New York gold room, why, for pure unadulterated fun they are nowhere in comparison with the Cadets."

Do you remember the day when in camp at Put-in Bay, Law and St. John were down on the works shooting at water-snakes when roll was called? On being informed that the missing men were "after snakes," Cap immediately detailed a squad to go to the neighboring wine-cellar and arrest the offenders.

In evidence that the Cadets began to be fighters at an early age, is called to memory during their school-days as the following appeared in the *Blade* of May 9, 1882: "Charley Paine, a school-boy, was arrested on the complaint of Louis Spenker, who claimed that Paine threw a brick at him. Charlie's pa paid $3.20."

The Peanut Club was a strictly Cadet organization, and it was "right," too. Many a joke and put-up job can be laid at its door. It was composed of Charlie Paine, Billy Johnson, Joe Hutchinson and Art Irvine. Their symbol was golden peanut pendant, worn as a charm. And a charm it was to all its friends.

The 4–11–44 was a glee club organized in 1880 or 1881, and was about as jolly a set as ever flopped a lip or struck the tuneful "liar." It was

SUNDAY MORNING INSPECTION, CAMP BUCKLAND.

composed wholly of Cadets: Parks Hone (Punkin), Will Schaefer (Shafe), C. H. Durian (Snorkey), Bert St. John (Fuz), Ode B. Law (Pink), D. C. Linn (Dot), Frank I. Howells (Kit), Archie Gassaway (Bags), and Art Swain (Smiley). Their glee songs were sung in camp and armory for years.

A comical sight. One night in May, 1874, the Drum Corps were out drilling on the street, and as usual had quite a following of interested spectators. They wheeled around a corner to avoid collision with a herd of cattle coming toward them. The cattle immediately wheeled into line, and were escorted four blocks to the music of the Drum Corps, the drum-major believing they had gone the other way.

"It was that blamed riot at Cincinnati," said one of the Vets the other day, "which spoiled my taste for ham. Sometimes we had coffee but no sugar, sometimes sugar but no coffee; never any milk; but we had ham, ham, ham—mornings, noons, and nights. It was fat, greasy ham. Even when we came home and the citizens gave the 16th boys and the Cadets a banquet, our first attempt was HAM! I have not eaten any since."

In 1879 an individual prize drill was held at Sangerfest Rink. The prize offered was an elegant gold badge. W. H. Cook was the winner The judges were Maj. O. J. Hopkins, Sergt. Allen Buell and E. H. Norton. Following is the score:

NAMES.	HOPKINS.	BUELL.	NORTON.	AV.
Gassaway, H. G.	175	205	249	209¾
Lock, E. D.	147	176	235	183
Landman, S.	149	207	237	197¾
Faskin, J. A.	149	203	233	195
Vincent, J.	204	220	243	225½
Paine, C. S.	201	222	236	219¾
Schaefer, W. H.	208	207	233	216
Cook, W. H.	230	258	253	247

If you are awakened at midnight, at camp, by demoniac shrieks as of some one in terrible agony, and should all rush out, and in the direction of the noise, with suspenders flying, and your bosoms chock full of heroism and swear; should you run up against a barbed wire fence and ruin eleven pairs of pants, only to learn that the beautiful damsel in such deadly peril, was a good old-fashioned, double-breasted and flabbergasted hoot-owl, what redress is there from the State? Ask Billy Cook; he's posted.

The original Cadet Quartette was organized in 1878 and was composed of Henry R. Felker, 1st tenor; Jas. F. Baumgardner, 2d tenor; Bruce B. Barney, baritone; Richard Moore, 1st bass; John D. Howe, 2d bass. Their selections were always very welcome everywhere, and the boys meet in the armory occasionally and repeat some of their songs with as much vim and pleasure as they used to 20 years ago. *The Land of Dreams* will always be remembered by their friends as one of the most beautiful things ever arranged for five voices and you bet the boys could sing it too.

From Cleveland *Herald*, July 21, 1879: Heroic action of a Toledo Cadet. Geo. Bell, who is temporarily in charge of the crib, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. He had been employed on one of the scows where Capt. G. H. Breymann, the diver, was at work. In some manner Bell fell into the lake, and being unable to swim called loudly for help. Eugene Breymann, of the Toledo Cadets, heard the cry, and located Bell some distance from the crib. Breymann jumped in with his clothes and shoes on, and by hard swimming landed Bell on a float. Bell lay motionless for some time, but afterward fully recovered.

Ohio National Guard Rifle Team, composed of the 15 members of the Guard who made the highest scores during the practice season of 1889: Capt. McMaken was No. 10 in the team;

MOUNTED DRILL, GRAND RAPIDS CAMP, 1892.

score at 200 yards, 21; at 300 yards, 43. In addition to the above, the following members of the company qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
W. C. Ely	20	20	40
A. F. Rowley.....	20	20	40
J. E. Raymer.....	20	20	40
A. Withers.	20	19	39
M M. Smith.....	18	19	37
T. T. Watters	19	18	37
B. D. Vail.....	18	18	36

SILENT MANUAL.

First Time.—(At Parade Rest.) 1, Attention; 2, Carry Arms; 3, Right Shoulder Arms; 4, Carry Arms; 5, Present Arms; 6, Carry Arms; 7, Order Arms; 8, Parade Rest.

Second Time.—1, Attention; 2, Carry Arms; 3, Right Shoulder Arms; 4 Support Arms; 5, Right Shoulder Arms; 6, Carry Arms; 7, Order Arms; 8, Parade Rest.

Third Time.—1, Attention; 2, Carry Arms; 3, Secure Arms; 4, Carry Arms; 5, Trail Arms; 6, Carry Arms; 7, Support Arms; 8, Right Shoulder Arms; 9, Support Arms; 10, Carry Arms; 11, Order Arms; 12, Parade Rest.

Fourth Time.—1, Attention; 2, Carry Arms; 3, Port Arms; 4, Carry Arms; 5, Charge Bayonet; 6, Carry Arms; 7, Trail Arms; 8, Carry Arms; 9, Support Arms; 10, Carry Arms; 11, Present Arms; 12, Carry Arms; 13, Order Arms; 14, Parade Rest.

Did we go to Clyde? Ask any man who got up at four o'clock, ate breakfast in the rain; lost it all going to Sandusky on the Golden Eagle (she's a bird), took the long weary march in the mud, had an excuse for dinner, fought the toughs all the way back to Sandusky, took the weary ride back to camp on the boat, arriving there after midnight to find the cooks had been "shootin' craps" all day and had nothing to eat, went on guard duty until four o'clock, then up for reveille at six A. M. Ask him if he was there. He'll tell you "No! That day has been obliterated from my memory. Let McPherson stand on his pedestal as a memory of one of my most unpleasant days on earth." That was a corker!

It was midnight at Bowling Green, and Sergt. Paine and Corpl. Law had been relieved from duty in a drenching

rain, and thinking to steal a march on the rest of the company, who were raising Old Ned in the main room of the court-house, got permission to go into the loft to sleep, where, it was said, was a lot of canvas, etc., which they could use. They found the loft all right and were soon snoring, not without a remark by Corpl. Law that things smelled musty and unaired. What was their disgust on awaking to find they had been reposing sweetly on a lot of bloody clothes which had been used as testimony in the trial of Bach, the murderer, whom they were guarding! Their zeal in the execution of Bach was thus increased twofold. They have been looking ever since for the man who put up what they termed that "dirty Irish trick."

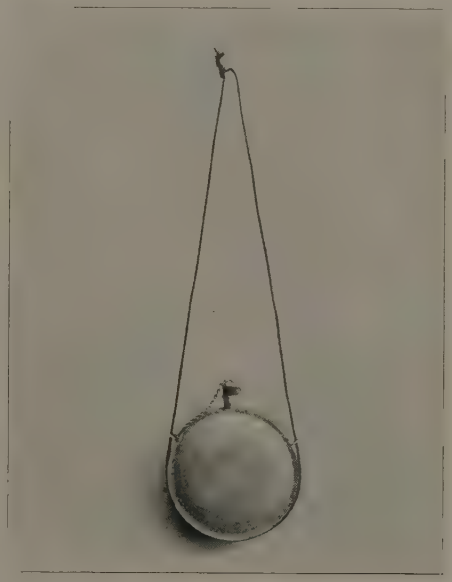
History of the Corps.

In March, 1889, a petition was circulated among the ex-members of the Toledo Cadets, which read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, desirous of an organization which will keep alive the social relations and military spirit created while members of the Toledo Cadets, hereby signify our intentions of perfecting such an organization, and to attend a meeting for that purpose."

To this paper the following names were obtained:

Frank Datesman.	Harry Saunders.
B. R. White.	Wm. Debth.
O. B. Law.	R. K. Rundell.
J. P. Hutchison.	J. B. Breymann.
N. B. St. John.	Parks Hone.
T. H. Whittingham.	E. W. Gage.
C. E. Frisbie.	J. A. Faskins.
C. H. Durian.	J. L. Hodge.
D. B. Burgert.	W. A. McKelvey.
G. W. Leibius.	H. R. Hooper.
E. G. O'Leary.	John A Rutherford.
D. A. Harroun.	Frank H Tanner.
Henry Schaefer.	Fred C. Fuller.
W. H. Schaefer.	W. F. Mack.
Moulton Houk.	G. A McKelvey.
A. Gassaway.	W A. Brown.
James Hodge.	Cash Clark.
P. A. Philipps.	Frank S Cook.
S. P. Jermain.	J. Stanberry.



L. F. Gerkins.	M. H. Quinlan.
L. H. Rohr.	C. B. Walker.
Wm. Curran.	G. A. Tanner.
H. J. Philipps, Jr.	Victor Saltonstall.
Frank W. Wachter.	E. H. Culver.

Several preliminary meetings were held, where the details of forming a veteran corps were discussed. At these meetings W. R. Worts acted as chairman, and Parks Hone as secretary. On the first Tuesday in April, 1889, a meeting was held at Elks Hall, at which time an organization was perfected to be known as the TOLEDO CADET VETERAN CORPS.

The first regular meeting was held April 9, 1889, with W. R. Worts in the chair. The secretary was instructed to read the Constitution and By-Laws as prepared by the committee, and each section read and adopted as read.

The following officers were elected: W. R. Worts, Commander; W. F. Mack, Vice-Commander; Parks Hone, Jr. Vice-Commander; J. P. Hutchison, Secretary; D. A. Harroun, Treasurer; N. B. St. John, Chaplain; Archie Gassaway, Sentry. Trustees: For one year, Frank Datesman; for two years, Frank Tanner; for three years, E. W. Gage.

In each case the rules were suspended, and the candidates elected by acclamation.

July meeting was ladies' night, and a regular old "Clark's Hall" social was held. Meetings were held monthly.

Oct. 4, 1889, a Camp Fire was held, and the Toledo Cadets were invited, and a pleasant evening spent.

Oct. 10, 1889, the Corps lost its first member by death, Richard K. Rundell.

Dec. 6, 1889, Captain J. W. White and James W. Myers were elected honorary members.

March 7, 1889, ladies' night.

April 4, 1890, the Corps celebrated its first anniversary by a "social session." The following officers were elected: W. R. Worts, Commander; W. F. Mack, Sr. Vice-Commander:

Photo. by Van Loo & Trost. INTERIOR VIEW LUCAS COUNTY ARMORY. BUILT IN 1892.

Parks Hone, Jr. Vice-Commander; J. P. Hutchison, Secretary; Frank Datesman, Treasurer; D. A. Harroun, Trustee for three years.

"Bags" Gassaway read a paper entitled "Looking Forward," which was ordered spread on the records of the Corps.

May 2, 1890, Captain White was present, and he had a pleasant "old time" meeting with the boys.

Feb. 6, 1890, was ladies' night.

March 10, 1890, the Corps lost its second member, by death of Frank Datesman.

April 3, 1891, election night. The following officers were elected: W. R. Worts, Commander; W. P. Kohler, Sr. Vice-Commander; A. Gassaway, Jr. Vice-Commander; E. W. Gage, Secretary; W. H. Schaefer, Treasurer; E. Breymann, Sentry; F. H. Tanner, Trustee for three years.

E. W. Gage resigned as trustee and C. H. Durian was elected to fill the unexpired term of one year. The election of Chaplain was deferred until a later date, when Rev. H. M. Bacon, who had been out of the city, returned, and was elected an honorary member and Chaplain.

July 3, 1890, Capt. W. V. McMaken and Geo. B. Smith were elected honorary members.

April 1, 1892, election night. The following officers were elected: W. R. Worts, Commander; Parks Hone, Sr. Vice-Commander; E. W. Gage, Jr. Vice-Commander; A. Gassaway, Secretary; W. H. Schaefer, Treasurer; Rev. H. M. Bacon, Chaplain; E. E. Kirk, Sentry; C. H. Durian, Trustee for three years.

Sept. 6, 1892, the Corps lost its third member by death, Bruce E. Maxon. Meetings were held through the year monthly, and in April, 1893, the following officers were elected for the coming year: W. R. Worts, Commander; W. F. Mack, Sr. Vice-Commander; Parks Hone, Jr. Vice-Commander; A. Gassaway, Secretary; M. Houk, Treasurer; F. H. Tanner, Chaplain; E. E. Kirk, Sentry; D. A. Harroun, Trustee.

At this meeting the ladies were present, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

May 5, 1893, the Toledo Cadets offered the free use of their room to the Corps for any night except Tuesday or Friday, which was accepted with thanks.

March 9, 1894, the first honorary member, Rev. H. M. Bacon, died.

April 5, 1894, the following officers were elected: W. R. Worts, Commander; W. F. Van Loo, Sr. Vice-Commander; W. P. Kohler, Jr. Vice-Commander; W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; E. W. Gage, Treasurer; C. A. Peckham, Chaplain; Victor Saltonstall, Sentry; W. H. Fisher, Trustee for three years.

Dec. 8, 1894, was a special meeting with cider and doughnuts on the side (in sid-er). On call of Good of the Corps, W. H. Schaefer moved that a committee be appointed to publish a history of the Corps. A committee was appointed and instructed to report, which report was accepted, and the following members were appointed as such committee: W. H. Schaefer, E. W. Gage, D. A. Harroun, and O. B. Law, with full power to proceed with the work.

Feb. 7, 1895, Rev. Chas. Scadding was elected honorary member and Chaplain of the Corps.

March 7, 1895, Dr. S. F. Forbes and Dr. H. M. Parmelee were elected honorary members.

March 30, 1895, the Corps lost its fourth member by death, Jack N. Schmidt.

April 4, 1895, election of officers, as follows: W. R. Worts, Commander; W. F. Van Loo, Sr. Vice-Commander; W. P. Kohler, Jr. Vice-Commander; W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; E. W. Gage, Treasurer; Rev. Chas. Scadding, Chaplain; J. D. Howe, Surgeon; V. Saltonstall, Sentry; F. H. Tanner, Trustee for three years.

April 18, 1895, the Corps lost its second honorary member by death, Geo. B. Smith (Col. Pluck).

Summary.

During the seven years the Corps has lost the following members by death:

Richard K. Rundell, Oct. 10, 1889.
Frank Datesman, March 10, 1891.
Bruce E. Maxon, Sept. 6, 1892.
Rev. H. M. Bacon, March 9, 1894.
John N. Schmidt, March 30, 1895.
Geo. B. Smith, April 18, 1895.
C. C. Gridley, March 6, 1896.

In each case, the Veteran Corps attended the funeral in a body, and resolutions of respect spread on the records of the Corps, and on every

Photo. by Van Loo & Trost.

CADETS' PARLORS, ARMORY BUILDING.

Decoration Day a committee attended to the placing of flowers on the graves of our departed comrades.

The following is a list of the members to date :

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Capt. J. W. White.	Rev. C. Scadding.
James W. Myers.	Dr. S. F. Forbes.
Capt. W.V. McMaken.	Dr. H. M. Parmelee.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Alter, F. W.	Law, O. B.
Atwill, W. H.	Law, S. E.
Barchow, Geo. H.	Leibius, Geo.
Beeman, W. H.	Linn, D. C.
Bement, F. W.	Lownsbury, G. B.
Breymann, E.	Mack, W. F.
Breymann, J. B.	McCutcheon, W. F.
Burgert, D. B.	McKecknie, C. C.
Brown, W. A.	Messinger, R. E.
Cawood, W. E.	Moore, R. B.
Chapman, H. M.	Morris, F. P.
Clark, G. M.	Middaugh, H. J.
Cole, G. H.	Norton, D.
Cole, F. E.	O'Brien, C. N.
Crocker, O. W.	Paine, C. S.
Culver, E. H.	Paine, G. P.
Curran, W. H.	Peckham, Chas.
Debth, Wm.	Philipps, H. J.
Durian, C. H.	Philipps, P. A.
Dyar, F. W.	Philipps, W. F.
Dyer, J. R.	Pixley, E. J.
Eckels, W. E.	Raymer, L. G.
Engfer, A. F.	Rohr, Samuel
Faskins, J. A.	Root, W. G.
Felker, H. R.	Rutherford, J. A.
Fisher, W. H.	Rutherford, J. M.
Frisbie, C. E.	Saltonstall, R. A.
Fuller, F. C.	Saltonstall, Vic.
Gage, E. W.	Saunders, H.
Gassaway, A.	Schaefer, H.
Gassaway, H. G.	Schaefer, W. H.
Geelerd, Julius.	Schnetzler, J. N.
Gerkins, L. F.	Schmidt, F. A.
Goodale, H. H.	Scott, E. J.
Harroun, D. A.	Smith, M. M.
Harroun, R. E.	St. John, J. W.
Heck, E. G.	St. John, N. B.
Hodge, J. L.	Swain, A. C.
Hodge, R. V.	Tanner, F. C.
Hohly, Otto.	Tanner, F. H.
Hooper, H. S.	Tanner, G A.
Houk, M.	Van Loo, W. F.
Hone, Parks.	Wachenheimer, L.
Howe, J. D.	Wachter, F. W.
Howe, J. E.	Waite, G. S.
Irvine, A. W. S.	Waite, P. W.
Jermain, S. P.	Weed, F. W.
Kinker, W. J.	Welbon, W. G.
Kirk, E. E.	Wernert, Joe.
Klauser, H. R.	Whittingham, T. H.
Kohler, W. P.	Wilson, F. N.
Lamb, F. W.	Worts, W. R.
Lamkin, Frank.	Wylie, J. H.
Landman, Dr. O.	

Active members admitted since organization	124	
Honorary members elected since organization	8	
Total membership		132
Honorary members deceased	2	
Active members deceased	5	
Members resigned	1	
Members suspended for non-payment of dues	10	
		18
Present membership		114

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS OF TOLEDO CADETS.

Capt J. W. White.....Washington, D. C.
Hon. Frank H. Hurd.
Major General Jas. B. Steedman
Major General H. A. Axline...Columbus, O.
Col. Harry Mead.....Dayton, O.
Col. Jno. C. Howe .....Canton, O.
Col. J. D. Norton.....Atchison, Kas.
Capt. W. G. Smith.....Cincinnati, O.
Capt. E. H. Lovell .....Cincinnati, O.
Major O. J. Hopkins.....Toledo, O.
Jas. W. Myers.....Toledo, O.
Lieut. W. R. Worts.....Toledo, O.
Lieut. H. G. Gassaway.....Toledo, O.
Lieut. Wm. F. Mack.....Toledo, O.
Lieut. Frank Datesman.....Toledo, O.
Henry T. Cook.....Toledo, O.
Geo. B. Smith (Col. Pluck) .....Toledo, O.
Edward H. Culver.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF TOLEDO CADETS.

J. V. Shoemaker.	J. R. Boice.
W. J. Colburn.	J. H. Southard.
Clayton Reed.	Chris Daudt.
H. M. Smith.	Chas. Hanner.
L. Newman.	W. J. Walding.
Karl Matheis.	Jas. P. Locke.
I. B. Hiett.	J. H. Bowman.
E. W. Goodnow.	R. B. Dakin.
S. A. Hunter.	L. W. Frost.
W. J. Spear.	Richard Clark.
C. E. Armstrong.	F. J. Zahm.
A. L. Spitzer.	W. H. Morehouse.
Harry Haynes.	J. Melvin.
L. S. Baumgardner.	C. E. Parsons.
F. I. King.	J. M. Hough.
S. H. Waring.	F. J. Reynolds.
M. R. Dyer.	V. W. Granger.
Geo. H. Ketcham.	Cal. Barker.
W. H. Standart.	E. E. Dwight.
W. W. Tryon.	C. B. Darling.
S. O. Richardson, Jr.	N. B. Bacon.
Jno. A. Waite.	T. F. Huber.
J. S. Rodgers.	S. W. Flower.
G. W. Fague.	A. F. Colburn.
Fred Boice.	Geo. E. Pomeroy.
R. R. Lee.	John C. Clarke.
Geo. Heyn.	J. P. Bronson.

ACTIVE MEMBERS OF TOLEDO CADETS.

Captain.....W. V. McMaken.
First Lieutenant.....T. T. Watters.
Second Lieutenant.....F. I. Howells.
First Sergeant.....J. C. Mullen.
Second " .....H. A. Bromley.
Third " .....J. E. Brailey.
Fourth " .....E. L. Trowbridge.
Fifth " .....A. J. Lamb.
Color " .....Wm. Sinclair.
Quartermaster.....S. C. Fiske.
First Corporal.....L. J. Spenker.
Second " .....E. D. Ryan.
Third " .....H. C Bussell.
Fourth " .....J. C. Dresser.

Fifth Corporal.....Wm. J. Fraser.
Sixth " .....Chas. E. Hattersley.
Seventh " .....O. B. Watters.
Eighth " ..... W. A. McMillan.

Private Anderson.	Private Logan.
" Bell.	" Loomis.
" Badracco.	" Mallett.
" Burgess.	" Moore.
" Clark.	" Neubert.
" Close.	" Newton.
" Cooper.	" Praether.
" Conroy.	" Schultz, L.
" Decker.	" Schultz, W.
" Egelton.	" Shepard.
" Egan.	" Snell.
" Grove.	" Stuart.
" Goodwin.	" Strauz.
" Harman	" Vischer.
" Hunter.	" West.
" Knisely	" Wachter.
" Kruse.	" Wolfert.

A Few Old Cadet Songs.

"Camp Toledo."

(Put-in-Bay, July 13th.)

Song of a Bull-Frog as heard by a T. C.

We are members of the Toledo Cadets,
And a jolly set of lads;
We are going to camp at Put-in-Bay,
We are going without permission of our dads.

And as we journey on our way,
We meet both friend and foe;
But then, you know, it must be so,
It takes all kinds of folks to make a world.

When we do our skirmish drill,
We always take five yards,
And if we ever fire to the rear,
We'll fire at the Governor's Guards.

Toledo Cadet Veteran Corps.

As down life's road we're marching "route step" and "arms at ease,"
Each comrade in communion with the days long passed away,
How we often long to hear again those thrilling reveilles,
And greet familiar faces, lost to sight for many a day;
To hear the old commands ring out, "fall in! right face! right dress!"
Then "front! count fours!" and down the line the quick response comes back
From old familiar voices. 'Tis a thought, we must confess,
That fills our hearts with joy which time can never counteract.

To commemorate those days of yore, when all were young and gay,
A meeting of the "Vets" was called, to formulate a plan
Whereby these happy memories will live for aye and aye,
In hearts that thrill with pleasure as old comrades grasp the hand,
To tell of scenes and incidents that happened long ago,
Of camp and all its memories, of drill and dress parade,
Of the jokes put upon sentries, with their measured tread and slow,
Of bathing on the sandy shore or lolling in the shade.

"Fraternity and Charity," our motto bright shall be;
No jealous strifes again will mar our friendship true and leal;
But hand to hand, and heart to heart, true comrades then are we—
True friendship, born of happy days upon the tented field.
And so as future years come on with grim and measured pace,
And cares and disappointments fill our days with grief and woe,
'Twill help to smooth the furrows in old Time's wrinkled face,
To live again as comrades the days of long ago.

4——11——44.

(Air, "My daughter Julia.")

There's Fuz, Dot, Pink, and Smiley Ike,
Kit, Snorkey, Bags, and Phone;
They sang a song about four yards long,
By the light of the silvery moon.

Chorus:

For this is the name they know us by,
4——11——44,
You bet your life we take the pie,
O, my!
Such lovely serenading was never heard before,
It's a cold, dark night when the gang gets left.
4——11——44.

One night we were invited to serenade a lass,
We got wet though it did not rain,
'Twas thus it came to pass:
Her dad caught on to the racket,
And hid at the parlor door,
And threw a pail of ice-water on
The original "44."

Now don't forget the title of
This gallant little band,
It's 4——11 — 44,
Now guess it if you can.
Of the 14——15 puzzle,
You've often heard before,
It can't compare with our cognomen,
4 ——11 ——44.

"Four O'clock—All's Well."

(Words and Music by O. B. Law.)

Softly sleep the weary members
Of our gallant little band,
While the camp-fire's golden embers
Cast weird shadows o'er the land.
For our brave and watchful sentries
Scan the woodland, hill and shore,
While the pale moon makes her entry
At our canvas-cottage door.

Chorus:

Many happy days we've spent together,
All our sorrows they expel.
Echo answers to our sentries calling
"Four o'clock—All's well! All's well!"

Silently, o'er hill and meadow,
Breaks the sunshine bright and free,
While the bugler wakes the echoes
With the thrilling reveille.
Soon the camp with life is teeming,
T. C's. gleaming everywhere,
While the golden sunlight streaming,
Turns to joy all trace of care.

You'll remember in the future,
All these happy days gone by;
How, at evening, merry voices
Filled the air with melody.
Side by side we've marched in cadence,
To the sound of fife and drum,
But the dim and dusky future
Soon recalls life's busy hum.

Dear Old Step-Stone.

(Words and Music by Geo. Leibius.)

I stand on the door-step at eventide now,
The wind whistles by with a moan.
The fields may be whitening, but I will be gone
To roam o'er the wide world alone.
I've stood on that door-step when school-time was o'er,
And longed for the time to go by;
But I stand on the door-step alone to-night
To bid this dear step-stone good-by.

CHORUS.

Good-by to my step-stone, good-by to my home,
God bless those I leave with a sigh,
I'll cherish dear memories when I am away,
Good-by, dear old step-stone, good-by.

'Tis hard to be parted from those that we love,
When reverses in fortune have come;
The strongest of heartstrings are broken in twain
By the absence of loved ones at home.
But I bid this poor heart cease repining in vain
And hushed be each deep-heaving sigh;
For the sorrow it costs me none ever can tell,
To bid this dear step-stone good-by.

One Summer.

'Twas down at Camp at Put-in-Bay,
The gang to sleep had gone,
Except the bloods in number six
Where a little game went on.
When on the stilly, summer air
A scream—a hush of fright—
And all well knew by instinct then
That Snorkey'd got a bite.

And how it grew and swelled and hurt;
Poor Snork was in a pet,
And I've no doubt if we looked close
The scar would be there yet.
Three days he shirked the reveille,
Nor slept a wink at night,
Till everyone on Put-in-Bay
Knew Snorkey had a bite.

'Twas Jimmy Allman, I believe,
Who broke the sick-list charm
By introducing Snorkey
(Not meaning any harm).
"Miss Fanny," said he, solemnly—
His eyes shone with delight—
"Let me introduce Corp. Durian;
Come, Snorkey, show the bite."

Snork was a Democrat by birth,
Also by Dutch consent,
And everywhere the party was
'Twas said that Snorkey went.
But one fine day they put him up
For City Clerk. By right
'Twas said a good selection,
So Snorkey got the "bite."

A Romantic Ballad.

(By June Wachenheimer.)

Oh, listen to my story
And a song I'll sing to ye.
'Tis of a new and beautiful song;
They call it "Nancy Lee."
'Twas written in the year of twelve
And copied with a feather.
The author died a horrible death
For saying, "Hardly ever."
There was pretty little "Buttercup,"
Her mutton-feet she drags,
She throws her anchor overboard
To study up old gags.
But soon the lightning strikes her
And sets her in commotion,
She rises up with "Baby Mine,"
And sails across the ocean.

CHORUS.

Oh, butter, butter,
Old rheumatism butter,
Bring along both weak and strong
To give to us for supper.
Rise, butter, rise,
Speak out, you're very clever.
There's "Josephine of the Horse Marines,"
And sometimes hardly ever.

Beautiful Land of Dreams.

(Sung by the original Cadet Quartette, Felker, Baumgartner, Howe and Moore.)

There's a beautiful land where we wander oft
In the haze of a starlight night,
Where the slumber-seal on the eye is soft,
And the spirit soars on its wings aloft,
In the maze of a strange delight,
In the maze of a strange delight.

And our hearts' deep joy in a fullness seems,
Which we only know in that land of dreams,
Which we only know in that land of dreams.
Oh, that land of dreams,
Oh, that land of dreams,
That land (echo), that land of dreams,
Oh, that land of dreams,
Oh, that land of dreams,
That land (echo), that land of dreams.

Three Old Crows.

(Sung in unison.)

There were three crows sat on a tree,
Biddy McGee McGaw.
And they were black as crows could be,
Biddy McGee McGaw.
Said one old crow unto his mate,
"What shall we do for something to ate?"
And they all flapped their wings and cried:
"Caw, Caw, Caw."

"In yonder field there is a dead horse,
Biddy McGee McGaw.
Let's go and feed upon his corpse,
Biddy McGee McGaw.
We'll perch ourselves on his backbone
And pick his ribs out one by one."
And they all flapped their wings and cried:
"Caw, Caw, Caw."

Boom-Fa-Da-Dee.

(Sung by Breymann and Fuller.)

There's a cow in our stable called Blubber,
Blubber, Blubber;
And all over herself she did slobber, slobber,
—spit.

CHORUS.

Boom-fa-da-dee,
Boom-fa-da-dee,
Boom-fa-da-dee-ee-ee
Boom-fa-da-dee.

There's a goat in our back yard named
Billy, Billy, Billy,
And his whiskers would just knock you
silly, silly, —Bill.

The Detroit Drill.

(From Toledo Telegram.)

Here's to the city of Detroit,
Where they performed their grand exploit;
The trim Toledo Cadets.
Here's to the flag of material rare
Worked by Michigan's daughters fair,
For the Toledo Cadets.
Here are the thanks Detroit deserves;
Citizens, soldiers and reserves;
For kindness to our Cadets.
And here's to the time we'll meet again,
In courtesy, new honors to gain,
Detroit and Toledo's Cadets.